CENTRAL LIBRARY

THE ROLE OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT WORK

BY
SRI A. CHATTERJI
SRI T. C. DAS
DR. P. K. BASU

080
C.U
406

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY
1956

CENTRAL LIBRARY

THE RÔLE OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT WORK

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CENTRAL LIBRARY

080.0.V
406

BY
SRI A. CHATTERJI
SRI T. C. DAS
DR. P. K. BASU

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY
1956

187351

TSEU 2187

PRINTED IN INDIA

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY SIBENDRANATH KANJILAL,
SUPERINTENDENT, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY PRESS,
48, HAZRA ROAD, BALLYGUNGE, CALCUTTA.

3 S.W.—September, 1956—750

PREFACE

We have the honour to present a consolidated report on the Social Service Work done by the students of the Calcutta University during the Summer Vacation, 1955.

The call for including social service as an item in the co-curricular activities to be fostered by the University for its students was given in 1954 by Dr. J. C. Ghosh, the then Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. Two different lines of approach were planned—(1) the Apprenticeship Training in Village Development for selected University teachers and students, and (2) Social Service Camps to be organised by the colleges and sponsored by the University. The main purpose of these schemes was to develop in teachers and students a realistic spirit of social service and an understanding of the problems of the village and the villagers. At the very inception of these schemes Dr. Ghosh left the University for rendering service to the country in a wider sphere of national activities. The task of implementing, consolidating and expanding the schemes was done under the kind, inspiring and sympathetic guidance of Prof. Nirmalkumar Sidhanta, M.A. (Cantab.), the present Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

A few were of opinion that the schemes were too ambitious. It was apprehended that the programme of hard manual work under trying circumstances would not appeal to the student community, the number of teachers required to organise these camps during vacations would not be available, and lastly the University had not at its disposal the specialised workers needed to set up a Central Organisation. The results have belied all such fears. The students and the teachers responded to the call with great zeal.

Since we are living in an era of statistics, mere descriptions of the nature and extent of work accomplished at the camps may not have the same appeal as a quantitative estimate of the work done. As a result of this camp work, the Calcutta University was able to turn out 1100 students as social workers. 38 students specialised in "Tribal Welfare" work, and 60 teachers were trained in leadership. During the series of 13 camps organised by the students 1 mile of new road was constructed; 10 miles of old roads were mended;

CENTRAL LIBRARY

1 schoolroom was built; repairs to 3 school houses were completed; the compounds of 4 schools were levelled, fenced in and adorned with flower beds; 4 playgrounds were dug up and levelled; 14 tanks were renovated; 7 acres of waste land were reclaimed; 6 kitchen gardens were laid out; 12 dug-well latrines were erected; 12 refuse or soakage pits were sunk; 3 cement concrete culverts were constructed and one bridge with steel structure erected. The teacher-organisers may well congratulate themselves on the quantity and the variety of manual work that they have been able to make the students put in under extremely trying conditions for the welfare of their countrymen.

In addition to the above category of manual work, 22 Adult Education Centres were organised in 9 different regions; 12 demonstrations on First-Aid arranged at 12 camps and 3 primary night schools opened. 3 Mahila Samities (Women's Associations) were established, and 3 Village Councils were formed.

Furthermore, out-door games and sports, dramatic performances, musical soirees, film shows and holding exhibitions of local arts and crafts formed a feature of every one of the camps organised. Thus it will be noticed that the recreational and cultural needs of the villagers were well attended to.

Apart from these activities, topographical survey of 2 villages and socio-economic survey of 8 villages entailing the filling up of 2134 survey forms were completed.

The main findings which have emerged from the survey are :— (1) the average size of the family is about 5·9; (2) the *per capita* per annum income is Rupees 143 only, and slightly over 40% of the people earn less than Rupees 100 per head per year; (3) the average size of land held by families with agriculture as main occupation is .28 acre (.86 bigha) per member of the family, and 55% of these families have less than .17 acre (.5 bigha) per member; (4) over 30% of the villagers are unemployed, and (5) the percentage of literates for all age groups is 54.79 for males and 17.99 for females.

Thus it becomes evident that the main purposes of the schemes have been fulfilled. The student workers have developed an attachment to the villagers. They have acquired a true picture of the conditions in villages, the problems of villagers and a knowledge of the methods to be adopted for inspiring them to help themselves. They have realised that in this work of national uplift every one has his own part to play.

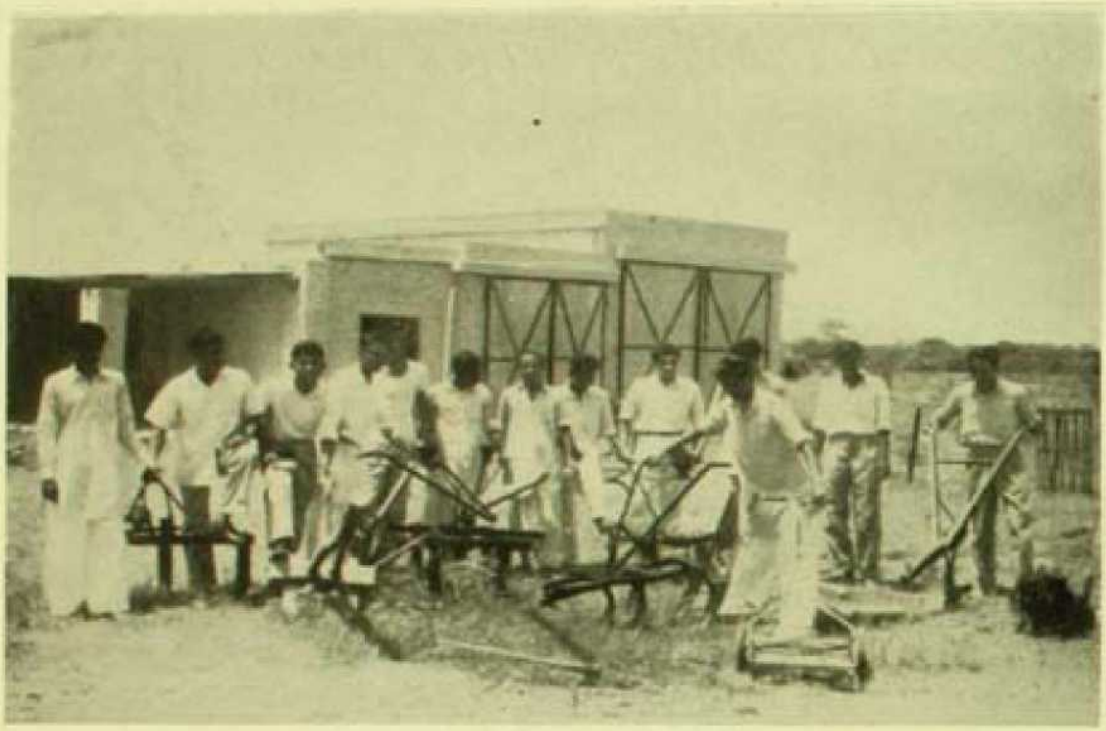
They have further realised that the work of "extension" is a continuous process, and have expressed their eagerness to be given further opportunities for participating in this national enterprise.

Finally, we avail ourselves of this opportunity of conveying our grateful thanks to the Vice-Chancellor for the encouragement and sympathetic consideration which all the participants, students, teachers and organisers have received and hope to receive from him in future.

A. CHATTERJI
Secretary, Board of Health,
Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE,
Dated the 21st September, 1956

CENTRAL LIBRARY



Examining—Farm Implements

Training Centre No. 1—Fulia

CHAPTER I

Apprenticeships in Village Development for University Students and Teachers

The purpose of University education is to produce a complete man. The finished University product should not only have an intensive acquaintance with the special line of study selected by him but also possess an amount of general knowledge which will help him to become a constructive member of the State. To achieve this desired objective opportunities should be placed at the disposal of the students to acquire first-hand knowledge about the conditions, the problems and the aspirations of the common people during their undergraduate career.

The scheme of Students' Apprenticeship in Village Development was the outcome of a series of discussions between Dr. Champion Ward of the Ford Foundation, Sri S. K. Dey, Development Commissioner, Government of West Bengal, Dr. J. C. Ghosh, ex-Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, and Sri A. Chatterji, Secretary, Board of Health, Calcutta University. The finance required for the execution of the scheme was provided from a grant placed at the disposal of the Government of India by the Ford Foundation.

The purpose of the scheme was to develop in selected University students and teachers a realistic spirit of social service and a responsible understanding of the problems of rural reconstruction in India. It was realised that the above objects could be achieved only through actual participation in development work. The means adopted provided that apprentices should be given a short Orientation Course at one of the Extension Training Centres of the Development Department and then be placed as aides under the supervision of Gramsevaks whom they would assist for a short period during the summer holidays.

In May-June, 1955, a pilot project was worked out by the Calcutta University in collaboration with the Development Department, West Bengal, to assess the possibilities of the scheme. 42 selected students were enrolled as apprentices. They were given a

CENTRAL LIBRARY

short Orientation Course of a week at the Extension Training Centres at Fulia and Burdwan and then placed as aides to different Gramsevaks for a period of 21 days. The training was rounded off by a gathering of the apprentices at the Training Centres for a period of three days. Here they summed up their experiences, discussed various problems arising out of the training and made recommendations for further development of the scheme.

The net results obtained from this Pilot Scheme showed that the trainees had obtained a picture of the community and its resources with which they were not acquainted before. The poverty of the villagers, the insanitary conditions of the villages, the great dearth of potable water, the lack of knowledge of scientific methods of agriculture and the extent of illiteracy had been brought home to all the trainees. The trainees realised that the simple villagers were a lovable set of people and were eager to help themselves and co-operate with all selfless social workers for the betterment of their living conditions. The practical demonstrations of scientific methods of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Poultry Farming, Kitchen Gardening etc., had given them an understanding of the methods to be adopted for raising the economic level of the villagers and had greatly increased their stock of knowledge. The trainees realised that the Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Methods of approach to rural reconstruction, mainly with the help of the people, had great possibilities and deserved extensive trial and co-operation from all sections of the community. But the greatest change which was achieved was a mental change among the trainees. A desire for selfless service for the community had been aroused. It was accompanied by a greater affection for the village folk and a realisation that in this task of rural reconstruction everybody could play a part.

The findings of this Pilot Scheme were reported to the Ministry of Education, Government of India. As a result of further discussions, a Scheme for granting Apprenticeships for Village Development to selected University students and teachers was drawn up and approved by the Government of India on all-India basis.

The main features of the scheme envisaged that the students and teachers (in the ratio of 10 students to 1 teacher) would be selected as apprentices, given a short Orientation Course and then placed by pairs or singly as apprentices and aides to Gramsevaks whom they would assist for a period of approximately five weeks during the

CENTRAL LIBRARY

summer holidays in May-June, 1956. In each State an Executive Committee would be placed in charge of the scheme.

Students who have passed the Intermediate (or an equivalent) examination and have at least one year of undergraduate work to complete subsequent to their apprenticeships will be eligible for selection as apprentices. Special efforts are to be made to interest as many women students as possible. All teachers employed in affiliated or constituent colleges or in the University are eligible to apply.

In selecting the apprentices the following considerations should be given due weight :

(*a*) applicants must be physically fit and should evince a special aptitude for Village Uplift Work.

(*b*) applicants should possess a knowledge of the local dialect in the area selected for field work; and

(*c*) applicants should have participated in Labour and Social Service Camps organised by the Universities, affiliated or constituent colleges, National Cadet Corps and other organisations or should have distinguished themselves in Sports, Social and Cultural activities or should have worked as Rovers and Scouts.

The selected apprentices are to be given a brief Orientation Course at a convenient Extension Training Centre for about one week. The purpose of this Orientation Course is to make the apprentices conversant with the purposes and procedures of the Community Projects Programme. After a week's orientation the apprentices will be required to serve for about five weeks as aides to Gramsevaks.

During the period of training and service, each apprentice will receive from the office of the Development Commissioner of the State concerned a travelling allowance of Rs. 10/- (in lump) and a maintenance allowance of Rs. 2/8/- per diem, out of a grant to be placed at the disposal of the Community Projects Administration by the Ford Foundation.

In addition to the above-mentioned allowances, those apprentices who have done satisfactory work will receive stipends at the rate of Rs. 25/- for each week of training and service, out of the funds to be made available to the Ministry of Education by the Ford Foundation. In the case of students, this stipend will take the form of a credit against their tuition or examination fees or other expenses in the college in which they pursue their studies following the summer vacation, and

CENTRAL LIBRARY

will be paid direct to the College/University authorities. In the case of teacher-apprentices, "compensations" will be made at the same rate and in the same manner except that it will take the form of a cash honorarium to the individual. The payment will be made in the form of a grant to the University concerned from the Ministry of Education, Government of India, on receipt of a notification by the Executive Committee concerning the number of students of the University who had served satisfactorily as apprentices to Gramsevaks.

The number of apprentices placed at the disposal of the Calcutta University for 1956 was 90 students and 9 teachers. The first batch of apprentices reported for training at the Extension Training Centres at Fulia and Burdwan on the 3rd May, 1956, and the second batch on the 10th May, 1956. Of the selected apprentices 80 completed their training and qualified for the award of stipend or cash honorarium to the individual.

Community Development Projects and the National Extension Service

The First and Second Five-Year Plans adopted by the Central Government should not be regarded as a series of projects and works for execution all over the country by Government Departments only. It is something much vaster. It is a mighty undertaking of a nation building itself, every citizen putting forth his utmost effort to work in co-operation with his neighbour to build up a welfare state without any compulsion from the Government. The National Extension and Community Project Movements are designed to assist the people in these efforts.

The aims of these departments are not merely to provide for ample food, clothing, housing, health and recreational facilities in the villages. All these will be attended to; but more important than the material development is the realisation that what is required is a change in the mental outlook of the people, to instil in them an ambition for a higher standard of life, and to develop in them the will and determination to work for the attainment of such a standard. In short, the aim is to help the people to help themselves. This is essentially a human problem.

CENTRAL LIBRARY

The basic principles on which the Extension Movements lay stress are :—

(*a*) the motive force for improvement should come from the people themselves. Self-help is at the root of all reforms. The State merely assists with supplies, services and credit.

(*b*) the co-operative principles should be applied in its infinitely varying forms to solve all problems of rural life.

Extension is a continuous process to make the rural people aware of their problems and indicate to them the ways and means by which they can solve them. It involves not only the education of the rural people in determining their problems and methods of solving them but also of inspiring them towards positive action in doing so. It is of the highest importance that for this task a personnel of the right type should be built up. It is here that the undergraduates can find a congenial field for contribution to the ushering in of the New India of our dreams. The undergraduates should acquaint themselves with the various aspects of rural life, namely—agriculture, animal husbandry, rural sanitation, social work education, cottage industry etc., so that they can help and advise the villagers in later life. They should develop a love for the villages, and an understanding of the problems of the villagers and cultivate the qualities of sympathy and helpfulness.

The Calcutta University has sponsored diverse schemes to provide the students with opportunities for participation in rural reconstruction work during the period of undergraduate studies. The University of Calcutta fully realises the immense potentialities of the schemes for developing in University students a realistic spirit of Social Service and a responsible understanding of the problems of rural reconstruction in India. It has under consideration a plan for setting up a separate department for Social Science and the appointment of a Director of Social Service to the staff of the University.

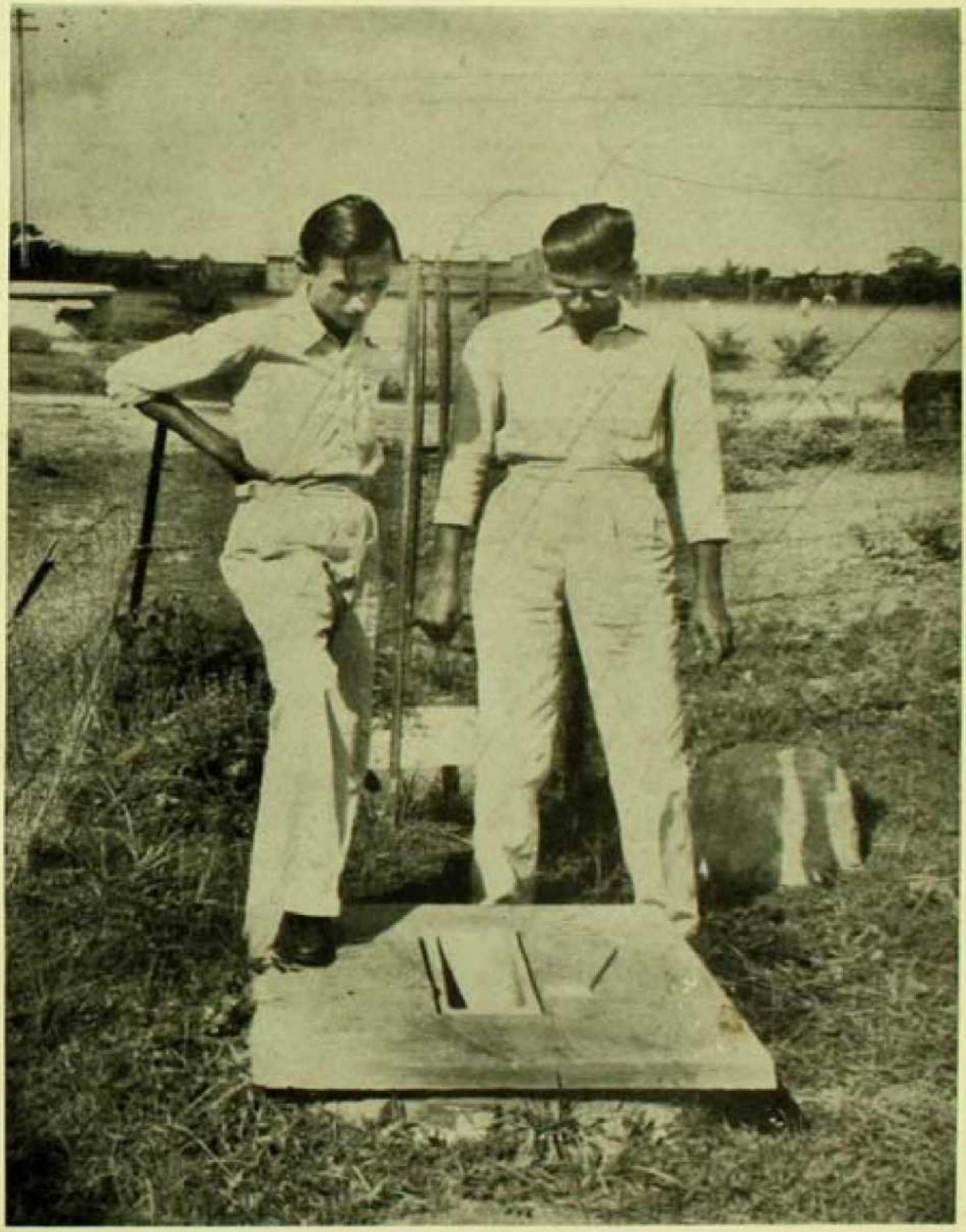
CENTRAL LIBRARY

CHAPTER II

Social Service Camps organised by the Colleges and Sponsored by the Calcutta University

The pilot project of the Calcutta University to provide selected University teachers and students with a responsible understanding of the problems of rural reconstruction in India and to develop in them a realistic spirit of social service, has been outlined in the previous chapter. Under this scheme of Apprenticeship Training in Village Development these opportunities can be made available to only a selected few. The organisers in Calcutta felt that similar opportunities should be placed at the disposal of a larger number of students to come in contact with the village folk. The scheme formulated should afford facilities to students to live with the people, mix with them, learn from them and help them to achieve a higher standard of living. It was felt that this could be done by encouraging such affiliated colleges as were willing to organise Social Service Camps during the summer holidays as proposed by the circular of the Ministry of Education, Government of India, dated the 29th April, 1955. For this purpose the colleges were advised to adopt a village where they could work for a period of at least three years in succession.

The Government of India has laid very great stress on the amount of manual labour put in by the students during these camps. The organisers in Calcutta felt that manual labour should form only a part of the work undertaken at the camps. The value of the camps would be greatly enhanced if the organisers were given opportunities to engage in other forms of social service activities, *e.g.*, establishing village contact, organising adult education, providing recreational facilities, undertaking preliminary surveys of village economics and topography, etc. These items would catch the imagination of the undergraduates and give them ample opportunities for developing the particular branch of social service activities for which they had a natural liking. For implementing these activities they would have to move freely among the villagers and establish intimate contacts to gather necessary materials. This mixing would bring about a closer understanding between the villagers and the undergraduates and help



Dug-well Latrine

CENTRAL LIBRARY

to establish ties of mutual trust and respect. The camps which were organised by the colleges during the year 1955 kept these objects in view.

From the very beginning it was realised that the primary need was the training of a group of more or less permanent workers who would be capable of organising the camps and act as leaders.

To give teachers and senior students some idea of camp management and the nature of the work to be undertaken at the summer camps three Leadership Training Camps were organised during the Pujas and Christmas Vacations, 1954—one at Chittaranjan under the guidance of the N.C.C., the second at Kamarpukur under the leadership of Swami Lokeswarananda of Ramkrishna Mission and the third at Kumirmorah under the leadership of Major P. C. Majumdar, Professor, Bangabasi College.

The experience obtained from these camps were pooled together and the broad lines along which the Summer camps could be organised were drawn up and submitted to the Board of Health, Calcutta University, for consideration. Mr. T. C. Das of the Anthropology Department, Calcutta University, Major P. C. Majumdar of Bangabasi College and Sri A. Chatterji, Secretary, Board of Health, were further directed to visit the Youth Leadership Camp at Jangipara organised by the Government of West Bengal, the Social Service Institute at Dhamua and the Extension Training Centres at Fulia to collect first-hand information about the nature of the work which could be undertaken by the students and pass on the ideas obtained to the leaders of the proposed Summer Camps. On the recommendation of these workers it was decided to conduct a series of Seminars for the intending leaders of the camps to be organised in summer.

Seminars for leaders were held during the period—21st March, 1955, to 12th April, 1955. Eminent social workers were invited to address the intending leaders on the various aspects of village development and discuss with them the different problems likely to arise in the course of these camps. The subjects discussed at these Seminars were as follows :—

1. Camp Management.
2. Camp Sanitation.
3. Social Service by Students.
4. Methods of Socio-Economic Survey.

CENTRAL LIBRARY

5. Adult Education.
6. The Scope of the Community Development Projects and the National Extension Service Movements.

At the end of the seminars summaries of the discussions held were prepared and cyclostyled copies of the same were circulated to the organisers of the Summer Camps for guidance.

The following tentative plan of work at the camps were drawn up :—

(1) The first step was to establish a close relationship with the villagers. For this purpose the campers were advised :—(*a*) to live in the village; (*b*) to contact the village elders (the local school master, the local medical man, the village postmaster, the village priest and other influential residents); (*c*) to mix freely with the village youth and enlist their support; and (*d*) to draw up a scheme of work with the help of the villagers. Wherever possible a village council was to be set up to carry on the work initiated by the campers and maintain continuity of contact throughout the year.

(2) The campers were advised not to hold out any hopes of financial assistance to the villagers for reconstruction work. They were to preach the gospel of self-help to the villagers. They were instructed *to undertake only such works as could be completed within the period of the camp with materials obtained from the villagers and with their help in the form of manual labour.* The following activities were deemed suitable for the campers :—

(*a*) bringing wasteland under cultivation; (*b*) kitchen-gardening; (*c*) clearing of overgrowth; (*d*) repairs to roads; (*e*) cleaning of tanks; (*f*) deepening of Kutcha drains; (*g*) building of dugwell latrines, soak pits and manure pits; (*h*) repairs to and lime-washing of school buildings; (*i*) levelling of the school playground; (*j*) fencing of the school compound, etc.

(3) The campers were advised *to organise adult literary classes in the evenings for such* of the village elders as were willing to learn the 3 'R's and to *conduct educational classes for the younger people during the afternoons.*

(4) They were advised to attend strictly to the sanitation of the camp and construct for themselves dugwell latrines, sanitary urinals, soakage pits and manure pits within the campus area and make arrangements for obtaining safe drinking water. *The camp was to serve as a*

Transplanting Rice

CENTRAL LIBRARY

demonstration centre where villagers could see for themselves how it was possible to create and maintain a clean and healthy environment even in a village.

(5) The campers were requested *to organise a programme of recreational activities in order to provide larger opportunities for social contact* with the villagers. The activities recommended were :—

(*i*) Organisation of village games and football; (*ii*) theatrical performances and music sittings where villagers could be invited to participate; (*iii*) short readings from the Ramayana, the Mahabharata and the history of Bengal delivered in simple language understandable by the villagers; (*iv*) discussions on village problems such as the Co-operative movement, Bhudan movement, untouchability and other social problems with the village elders.

(6) The campers were advised *to conduct a socio-economic survey of the village and to draw up a rough plan of the village and its surroundings with a view to finding out the problems of village reconstruction.*

(7) It was stressed that the *underlying aim of these camps was to produce a change in the outlook of (a) the campers themselves and (b) the villagers.* The contacts established in the camps would give them a better understanding of the villagers and their problems. It would help the villagers to realise that the educated city youths were keen and anxious to help them to solve their problems. The getting together would reduce the width of the gulf which now separates these two groups, and thus help in the building up of a new order of things to come.

In all 13 camps were organised during May-June, 1955. Each camp adhered to the programme of work outlined above but each introduced a distinctive feature into its working. The engineering students from the Bengal Engineering College, Shibpur, constructed a bridge over the canal dividing the village, Dhulaguri, in which they worked, into two. The students of the Tanning Institute imparted practical training to chamars and cobblers in flaying and preserving hides and skins at their camp in Gosaba estate. The students of the Ramkrishna Mission Students' Home trained local youths on methods of contacting backward classes and organising them to help themselves. The students of the Asutosh College carried out an extensive socio-economic survey of the conditions of the villages, Bawali and Chakda, in which they worked. At Kamarkundu the students from Narasinha Dutta College adopted

CENTRAL LIBRARY

the principle of work through play by initiating the Bratachari movement and activities. The Calcutta University Institute at Jangalpara took up Adult Education in earnest and organised nine different adult education centres in and around the village. The students of the Bangabasi College at Adisaptagram encouraged the Bratachari movement and also carried out a socio-economic survey. The students from City College at Kaigram went for intensive topographical and socio-economic surveys of the village, and the womens' camps at Dhamua concentrated on child care and home nursing, preparation of sick diet, and different dishes with simple materials and child feeding.

The names of the institutions which organised these camps, the location and duration of the camps, the number of participants in each camp and the names of the organisers are shown in a table.

It will be seen that the camps were distributed in six districts of West Bengal. The reports of these camps show clearly that the villages in which the camps were located have generally similar problems, such as those of illiteracy, indebtedness, economic backwardness, inadequate medical facilities, social conservatism, fragmentation of holdings and of efforts, paucity of drinking water, bad communication, etc. Worse than all these is the mental inertia and lack of enterprise of the rural population. For decades past the urban areas have attracted all the ability and talents available in the countryside. As a result, the villages have been left without the leadership necessary for rural reconstruction work. The most important problem is, therefore, to revive confidence in the minds of rural people to inspire them to continuous and sustained efforts for community improvement, and to discover from among them a group of earnest workers who will blaze the path to uplift and progress.

Activities

Except at the womens' camp (whose activities necessarily differed from those of boys' camps in many respects) all the other camps followed more or less similar programmes of work. Hence, we have classified the activities of all these camps into the following broad categories and described the activities of the camps under these broad heads. The special activities undertaken by different camps have also been mentioned in suitable places.

Re-laying a playground

The Pond Renovated

The Pond Choked

1	2	3	4	5
Name of the Institution	Location	Duration of camp	No. of Campers	Name of organisers of the camp
1. Asutosh College	Bawali (24-Parganas)	21 days	52	Prof. Parimal Kar
2. Asutosh College	Chakdah (Nadia)	22 days	64	Prof. Kalyan Mukherjee
3. Bengal Tanning Institute	Gosaba (24-Parganas)	21 days	52	Sri S. P. Dasgupta (Teacher)
4. Narasinha Datta College	Kamarkundu (Hooghly)	22 days	52	(1) Prof. Nirmalendu Roy (2) Sri Sankarkantha Mucherjee (Teacher)
5. University Colleges of Arts and Commerce	Birsingha (Midnapur)	21 days	50	(1) Sri Krishna Ch. Lahiri (2) Sri Tarun Ch. Bagchi (Teacher)
6. Ramkrishna Mission Students' Home	Satgachi (Burdwan)	21 days	52	Swami Lokeswarananda
7. Bengal Engineering College	Dhulaguri (Howrah)	21 days	52	Prof. A. N. Datta
8. Calcutta University Institute	Jangalpara (Hooghly)	21 days	55	(1) Major P. C. Majumder (2) Sri S. P. Biswas Head Master, Kumirmorah H. E. School.
9. Bangabasi College	Adisaptagram (Hooghly)	22 days	57	Major P. C. Majumder
10. City College	Kaigram (Burdwan)	21 days	52	(1) Prof. Saroj Kr. Bose (2) ,, Pratip Kr. Sen (3) ,, Ajoy Kr. Joardar.
11. City College-Commerce.	Dhamua (24-Parganas)	21 days	57	(1) Prof. K. N. Mukherjee (2) ,, A. N. Mitra (3) ,, N. C. Majumder
12. Scottish Church College	Agarpara (24-Parganas)	21 days	75	Prof. S P. Biswas, Vice-Principal
13. Women's Camp	Dhamua (24-Parganas)	16 days	50	(1) Prof. Sm. Pratima Banerjee (2) Prof. Sm. Sulekha Majumder (3) Prof. Sm. Priti Chowdhury (4) Sri T. C. Das, Lecturer, Calcutta University.

CENTRAL LIBRARY

(a) *Manual Work*

Manual work was one of the most important activities of all the boys' camps. Manual work usually took the form of repairing of old roads, making new roads, levelling the school playground, renovation of tanks, jungle clearing, making soakage pits, refuse pits and drains, bringing waste lands adjoining homesteads under cultivation by laying out kitchen gardens, etc.

The camp organised by Bengal Engineering College constructed a bridge replacing a bamboo bridge over a canal connecting Dhulaguri with Kusadanga. The bridge is of steel structure with reinforced concrete foundations with concrete decking. The dimensions are given as follows :—

Span	...	22′ (centres)
Width	...	5′ 4″
Height above canal bed	...	10′
Total Tonnage of steel used	...	8·5 approx.
Capacity	...	5 tons
Total earth work involved	...	10,000 c.ft.

The entire superstructure of the bridge was fabricated in the Bengal Engineering College workshop under the guidance of workshop staff with the help of polytechnic trainees. B. E. College students also repaired 3 culverts with iron sheets and concrete linings.

It is interesting to note that all the camps took particular care not to undertake any work programme without the co-operation of the villagers in the form of labour and materials. They tried to convince them that the task of community improvement was ultimately their own responsibility and that they should not look helplessly towards government or any other outside agency for any help, monetary or otherwise. Two villages responded enthusiastically to this call and formed village committees to carry on the work in future. Reference to these committees has been made under section " Social Activities ". Even the work programmes of campers were drawn up in consultation with the villagers. Village co-operation was, therefore, readily available in the fullest measure at all the camps.

(b) *Educational Activities*

In this category classes on adult education and on rural sanitation and hygiene constituted the main items of work of all the camps.

CENTRAL LIBRARY

The Bridge—before

The Bridge—after

Besides, a few camps followed various other educational activities. For example, the Bengal Tanning Institute campers imparted practical training on modern technique to chamars and cobblers in flaying and preserving hides and skins. The women campers at Dhamua undertook interesting activities. They taught village women childcare and home nursing, preparation of different dishes with simple materials preserving food values, preparation of sick diet and child-feeding. They also taught sewing, needlework and knitting to about 50 girls and supplied them with the necessary raw materials. To give impetus to the village women they held an exhibition of such works mainly by the villagers. They collected a large assortment of such specimens. The campers themselves produced some articles of knitting and needlecraft on the night before the exhibition. They did not, however, compete for the prizes. Alpanas were executed on the floor both by the campers and the village women. Prizes were given to the best exhibits from the villages. The public acknowledgement of their skill brought confidence into their minds. The women campers, in addition, carried on an intensive propaganda amongst village women against the use of unsafe water in cooking and induced many of them to use dug-well latrines.

(c) Recreational Activities

All the camps organised programmes of recreational activities in order to provide larger opportunities for social contact with the villagers. The common feature of such activities in the boys' camps was outdoor and indoor games, particularly football and carrom, musical soirees, variety entertainments like kathakata, jatra, Bratachari dance, etc., and dramatic performances. Bawali and Satgachi camps organised discourses on the Mahabharata. Women campers at Dhamua told stories from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata to village women. They also read out the biographies of great men and women of India—ancient and modern. Kamarkundu and Jangalpara camps organised Bratachari songs and games. Four camps, *viz.*, Satgachi, Jangalpara, Adisaptagram and Agarpara organised film shows.

(d) Social Activities

Activities of this category mainly consisted of group discussions and individual contacts with the villagers. All the camp-leaders reported that such contacts were highly useful, particularly in removing

CENTRAL LIBRARY

suspicion and misgivings from the minds of villagers. The camps utilised these contacts to propagate ideas of co-operation and improved agricultural practices as also to generate in them the enthusiasm for voluntary effort. Wherever community organisations existed in a village, close contact was maintained with them. Village Committees were newly formed by the villagers on the initiative of the campers at Dhamua and Bawali. The Women Campers at Dhamua organised a Mahila Samity at Tararat for the women of the two adjacent villages with arrangement for fortnightly meetings to conduct welfare work among women and children. On the initiative of the campers at Bawali, a 9-man Village Development Council was formed by the villagers (*i*) to study the problems and the needs of the village and to plan co-operatively to meet them; (*ii*) to organise voluntary effort; (*iii*) to develop public understanding and support; and (*iv*) to co-ordinate community activities and services undertaken by different groups of people in the village. Besides, Bawali and Agarpara camps distributed milk obtained from the Indian Red Cross Society.

(*c*) *Exploratory Work*

Before planning any programme of social work it is of great importance to make a survey in order to determine the conditions of the community. Such a study will bring to light the special factors which are responsible for the social and economic backwardness of the particular area. The future programme will have to be based on the facts obtained and recommendations will have to be made to the community as to the best methods for meeting its essential needs. It was with this object of obtaining factual information that some of the camps initiated surveys of the social and economic conditions of the villages in which they worked. Survey work provides an opportunity to students to understand the lives and ideas of the people on an intimate person-to-person basis. This understanding provides an excellent background to student-workers to take up social work later. Statistical analysis of these surveys is made in the following chapter.

The campers at Bawali, Chakda and Kaigram camps drew up plans of the village and its surroundings with a view to finding out the problems of village reconstruction, while the last two camps drew up rough plans of the villages. Bawali camp carried out a comprehensive geographical survey of the village, its layout, drainage and irrigation facilities—with the help of the students of geography.

Digging a Dug-well Latrine

CENTRAL LIBRARY

The Camps as the Students saw Them

Here it would be interesting to look at the activities of the camps as the students saw them. For this purpose a few extracts from articles contributed by student-participants to the different college magazines are reproduced below :—

Sri Sibabrata Dasgupta of the Bengal Engineering College describes his experiences as follows :—

"A steady drizzle enveloped the countryside on May 20th afternoon as a lorry moved across the quagmire in a jolt. In it could be discerned four seemingly shapeless figures huddled together. The advance party of B. E. College Social Service Camp headed for Dhulagari. The main batch of students bade adieu to city life 24 hours later. . . . .

With the word "go" feverish activity sets in at the bridge-site on a typical summer morning. Lines of light hit the levelling-staff and plumb-bobs sway to and fro as the centre lines for the foundation trench are pegged out. Then it is digging, digging and more digging. Solid chunks of earth come up one after another for three days before the trenches are ready. . . . .

. . . . . Slowly, but inexorably, the bridge raises its head. Stanchions are fixed on to the base plates and with a supreme effort the 2-ton girders are hauled up into position. The assembly starts. Hammers came down in rapid monotony. . . . . All proportions of time are lost. Working hours encroach upon the stillness of night and tiny village-tots, awakened, rub their eyes in wonder at the majestic glare of welding. . . .

. . . . . It was not "All work and no play" with us, and the camp life never got dull. Recreation Secretary, G. Chatterji, arranged a series of "Camp Fires" punctuated with songs and comical sketches. The local artists participated. Volleyball and soccer became regular features. . . . .

. . . . . Local contacts were numerous and personal friendship cropped up. Stars blinked overhead wistfully on many a sleepless night as we sat inside our camps cracking jokes with Khagenda or Sibuda. Within a very short time we had become so many new 'members' of the Pande family. Thanks, in this context, would be superfluous.

The bridge, joint work of the Polytechnic boys (at the college workshop) and the campers had become a reality. Relevant data about 406 local families had been collected under the "Socio-Economic Survey Scheme" mainly due to persistent efforts of Sudhindra Gupta. Now it was the time to leave.

With our last "Hoo" still resounding amid the winding village lanes, the curtain fell upon our three-week-long camp life. We walked away with heavy, resounding steps.

At a bend some one looked back. The dim, shadowy outline of the bridge seemed pointing towards a future full of creative labour." (*Extract from B.E.C.A.*, 1955-56.)

* * *

" It is difficult to imagine that there is such a benighted village only twenty-two miles away from the great city of Calcutta. Poets describe the poverty of our villages but one can never even guess how terrifying it is merely from the reading of descriptions. . . . .

The camp work commenced on the 12th May . . . . Now begins the course of mutual lessons. We shall teach the villagers whatever we can, and learn whatever we do not know. . . . On the very first day we came in close contact with a large number of villagers . . . Everyday we had our gathering under the mango tree near the camp tube-well, where the village women used to come for water. We used to help them in drawing water and to talk with them. Some of us used to sing; others gave lessons or told stories from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Others, again, taught sewing. In the afternoon we gave Bratachari training to many children. . . . .

Here men who a had a little education did not at first give us much importance. Some of them thought we were communists or belonged to a political party trying to excite the poor against the rich. Others thought we were displaced persons and that the camp work was our only means of livelihood. Some even thought that we were sent by the Government to make enquiries about the income of the villagers for a more effective imposition of taxes. Some women had an impression that we were orphans who lived in the *ashram*. They were all surprised when they heard that our parents were alive and that they allowed us to move freely. To them the biggest surprise was that we were not married!. . . .

One really useful bit of work we did . . . . Our aim was to give lessons in sewing. The work will develop in future. . . . .

Helping in Household Work—Women's Camp

We think we have been able to stir them up. Those who misunderstood our objects at first came to realise the situation later. They all said, " Please come from time to time. We shall improve with your help. . . . . .

This is only the beginning. There is yet much to be done. We must build up many organisations, and life must be directed along wider channels of work. . . . .

Still I shall never forget the impression of a camp of this kind. It is not the first camp in my life. But as a camp for Social Service it has an immense value. It is very different from other camps."*

" I do not know if I could get at all any opportunity to have the experience which I actually had during the sixteen days that I spent in the Women's Social Service Camp. But I think that those few days during the Summer Vacation were well utilised. I cannot describe the feeling of satisfaction that I had in doing some work in the interest of the nation. If in future I ever get another opportunity for camping I shall certainly avail myself of it, and I shall request my friends to do so."†

Camp Activities as viewed by the Organisers

Sri K. C. Lahiri and Sri T. C. Bagchi summarised their experience in the Calcutta Review, January, 1956, as follows :—

"Reviewing the activities of the camp, it will not be an exaggeration to say that popular enthusiasm was aroused to some extent amidst the dull monotony and inertia of life in the village. Students and teachers within a radius of 15 miles came in parties to observe the activities of the camp. . . . . The enthusiasm created among the villagers will, it is feared, die out if continuity of service in the area is not maintained by holding the next camp in the neighbourhood.

The camp is to be taken neither in the spirit of a holiday excursion nor with the rigidity of N.C.C. camps, nor with the seriousness of a Relief Party.

* Translated from an article ' Far from the Madding Crowd " (Sahar Theke Durey) by Sm. Jharna Sen of City College, published in *SANCHAYANA*—City College Annual, 1955-56.

† Translated from an article by Sm. Uma Bannerji of Asutosh College (Morning Section) published in the Asutosh College Magazine, 1955.

CENTRAL LIBRARY

Its primary objective no doubt is to give a lead in constructive social service; but its value in offering an opportunity of participation by students and teachers in a healthy community life outside the isolated atmosphere of the class room is not to be minimized. The authorities, on their part, should measure the success of such a camp not simply by the mileage of road repaired or the quantity of earth raised in dam-construction but also by the amount of goodwill created and the degree of popular enthusiasm released by this method of village contact. While some sort of central directive and control is certainly necessary so that the movement may not fritter away and the money wasted, it is at the same time desirable that the organizers should be given freedom in matters of site selection, composition of the camp, and details of programme; even a small portion of the funds available may be allotted to be spent at their discretion in recreational and cultural activities."

An Assessment

Though such camps were organised for the first time achievements have been very satisfactory indeed. Experiments would, however, still be required before new features could be incorporated and methods in use must constantly be improved in the light of new experience.

It is gratifying to note that all the camp leaders were of opinion that such camps have great educational value both for the local community and the students themselves. Apart from the tangible material benefit that follows the activities of camps, the villagers get an impetus from the campers for concerted efforts for community improvement. The students, on the other hand, realise for the first time the wide gap that exists between living conditions in towns and villages. With increasing industrialisation under the Second Five-Year Plan, the difference in urban and rural living conditions will be further widened. A Youth Camp will thus become one of the effective methods for bridging the gap. With repeated Youth Camp experience, the students, at least a majority of them, are sure to develop a feeling of fellowship for those who live in conditions that would discourage the best of the city youths.

Working of these camps has, however, brought home to us certain problems which should be considered in future in the interest of efficient and smooth running of these camps. To begin with, the

Learning the use of the Wheel-hoe

CENTRAL LIBRARY

main difficulty for the implementation of the scheme for social service camps is the want of a proper organisation at the University level for such work. A separate department should, therefore, be created for the purpose with a whole-time Director and adequate financial provision to run the whole scheme efficiently. The work of this department should be—

(*i*) to keep in close contact with the different colleges. In order to persuade colleges to take up this work circulars will not be very helpful. Personal contacts should be established both with the Calcutta Colleges and the Muffassil Colleges;

(*ii*) to organise seminars on various aspects of social work. The Youth Camp movement is still in its infancy in our country. Hence method and technique of youth camps should be reviewed and modified from time to time on the basis of experiences of campers;

(*iii*) to establish contact with the Co-ordination Committee for International Voluntary Work Camps, Youth Section, UNESCO, and, through it, with work camps sponsored by different organisations in various parts of the world. This will facilitate exchange of ideas on the method and technique of Youth Camp movement;

(*iv*) to publish periodical bulletins containing information about the activities of Youth Camps and other co-curricular activities of the students of University, constituent and affiliated colleges;

(*v*) to maintain continuous contact with (*a*) the Development Departments, and (*b*) the Executive Departments at the District and Sub-Divisional levels. The programme of action recommended by the camps should be thoroughly examined by experts. If those recommendations are found to be sound, the Government should come forward with the necessary financial assistance. Only under such circumstances can the camps continue sustained work in rural areas and instil in the people the spirit of self-help.

Secondly, a Youth Camp should work in a village continuously for two or three years at least. For only sustained work, and not spasmodic attempts, can bring lasting results. Moreover, finance should be provided to enable small batches of students to visit the villages every fortnight to watch the progress of work done and to join hands with the local community workers. This will stimulate the interest and enthusiasm of both the villagers and the college students. Possibilities of week-end camping by students in the

countryside on the lines of such camps in Europe and U.S.A., should be explored.

Thirdly, the teachers should be given some honoraria for undertaking the hardships and rigours of camp life during vacations. Otherwise their interest in such activities cannot be sustained for long. It is common knowledge that their low salaries and consequent diverse activities on their part to supplement their low incomes do not usually leave them sufficient free time for organising these activities.

Lastly, a permanent fund at the University level should be established immediately. Advances required for organising camps on scheduled dates should be made from this fund and recouped later from the grants made by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, for such camps. This recommendation is made because it is realised that it is difficult for the Centre to place at the disposal of the University the required financial assistance by the last week of April. Most of the colleges close by the first week of May, and it is extremely difficult to get together the students once they have dispersed for the Summer Holidays. The experiences of last two years prove that the month of May is the only suitable month for organising Social Service Camps in Bengal. The work of camps organised in the month of June is likely to be held up by the early onset of the monsoons and of the storms which usher in the monsoons in Bengal.

BCU 2187

CHAPTER III

A Report on the Socio-Economic Survey carried out by the Students of the Calcutta University

I. Introduction

The students of the Calcutta University carried out a Socio-Economic Survey in seven villages of West Bengal during the summer holidays of 1955. The villages included were Alida, Bawali and Magrahat in 24-Parganas, Chakdaha in Nadia, Kaigram in Burdwan, and Krishnarampur in Hooghly.

The survey was carried out with the help of schedules specially prepared for this purpose. Unfortunately, no uniformity in the use of schedules was maintained and three types of schedules were used. All these schedules were drawn up without any initial planning. For the sake of uniformity and for convenience of comparison of results received from different centres, we have drawn up an identical set of tables for all the villages, as far as practicable. Of course, in some special cases we have included some additional tables which are useful.

It should be remarked here that the survey was of the complete enumeration type. The investigators interviewed a member of each family in each village, and collected the requisite information from him by appropriate questions. The schedules were then filled up by the investigators themselves. Detailed data regarding age, sex, occupation and income were collected for each member of the family, whereas the information regarding the sanitary and health conditions, total land owned by the family, etc., was collected for the family as a whole.

Some of the schedules were not properly filled, and some schedules seem to have been lost in transit before they were sent for analysis. No corrections for these were, however, possible.

II. The General Description of the Tables

We have decided to draw up twelve tables for each village, and in some cases, combined tables have been given for all the villages taken together. We have taken the family as the unit wherever possible as that is the most natural unit in these types of surveys.

187351

CENTRAL LIBRARY

Table 1(*a*) gives the structure of the population of each village with regard to its age, sex and education. Table 1(*b*) gives the percentage of literates for each sex arranged in different age-groups. Table 2 gives the classification of families according to size. Tables 3(*a*) and 3(*b*) give the main and subsidiary occupations of persons, classified according to sex. We have included only remunerative occupations, omitting non-paying categories like household workers, students, apprentices, etc. In some schedules we have found that some families possess land and derive some income from it, but no member from those families was recorded as having agriculture as main or subsidiary occupation. In these cases we have assumed that the head of the family had agriculture as his subsidiary occupation. If a person had more than one subsidiary occupation, we have recorded him in both categories, but the number of such persons was very few. Tables 4(*a*) and 4(*b*) are really sub-tables, giving the subsidiary occupations of those who had agriculture as main occupation, and the main occupations of those who had agriculture as subsidiary occupation.

Table 5(*a*) and 5(*b*) give the classification of agricultural families according to land owned *per capita*, the families having agriculture as main occupation being shown in the First Table, and the families having agriculture as their subsidiary occupation being shown in the Second. For this purpose, we have defined as agricultural any family which has reported agriculture as the main or subsidiary occupation of at least one of its members.

Table 6 gives the distribution of families according to annual income *per capita*. The last three tables, namely tables 7, 8 and 9 are concerned with the sanitary and health conditions of the people giving the source of drinking water of the families, the arrangement for evacuation of the families, and the number and percentage of persons who have recently taken protective measures against certain infectious diseases.

In addition to these we have added two additional tables for the village Bawali, giving the classification of families according to indebtedness, and the classification of loans according to interest.

Table 11 gives the percentage of the number of males employed to the total number of males aged above 13 in each village. This percentage gives a rough idea of the percentage employed in the village, and 100 minus this percentage gives a rough measure of unemployment.

III. Detailed Study of the Villages

[For literacy, Table 2; for economic condition, Tables 3(*a*), 3(*b*) 4(*a*), 4(*b*), 5(*a*), 5(*b*), 6 and 11; for sanitary and health conditions, Tables 7, 8 and 9.]

1. Alida

Alida is a small village in 24-Parganas containing, according to the schedules, 122 families, having 722 persons in all, 356 of them males and 366 females.

Literacy

From the summary Table 1(*a*), we find that the literacy among males does not compare unfavourably with the corresponding All-India figure, it is 48·31%, considering all males. 41·58% of the males in the age-group 4-13 are literates. This figure is somewhat deflated by the inclusion of children who have not yet started education, but the fact remains that many children of school-going age are unable to attend school. In the age-group 14-28, the percentage of literacy is 69·16, which is better than the figure for higher ages 54%. Thus there has been a gradual improvement in the condition of literacy. The situation is much worse among the females. Indeed, the percentage of literacy in the community as a whole has been brought down to very low levels by the small number of literates found among women in all the age-groups. For the females, the percentage of literacy in the three age-groups are, 20·95, 12·38, and 0 respectively. *Thus there is not a single female literate aged above 28.* There has, however, been some improvement lately, as is revealed by the figure for the lowest age-group, which is the highest for females. This may be explained, as also the small number of literates to be found in the next age-group, by the social and political changes that have taken place after independence.

Family size

The average family size is 5·92. One-member and two-member families form about 14% of the total. The most often occurring family size is 5. 70% of the families have less than seven members,

while as many as 35% of the families contain 4 members or less. Families having 10 members or more form about 12% of the total. Thus the village cannot be said to have, in general, large families.

Economic Conditions

182 persons, among them 13 females, have reported themselves employed in remunerative occupations. 73 of them, including 7 females, have a subsidiary occupation in addition to a main one. The largest single category (not considering the composite category 'miscellaneous') in main occupations, is daily labour, a most insecure occupation which accounts for 28·57% of the total employed. Service and business are the main occupations of 21% and 5% approximately. The rest are included in the categories 'Miscellaneous Occupations' and Agriculture. Daily labour is again the largest category among the subsidiary occupations. This accounts for nearly 10% of those who have a subsidiary occupation.

Of the 122 families in the village, 26 have at least one member whose main occupation is agriculture. A further 50 families may be regarded to have agriculture as subsidiary occupation, as at least one member of each of these families has agriculture as subsidiary occupation though none has it as main occupation. Thus quite a large percentage of families (nearly 62%) depend on land. It is, however, the main occupation of only 15·9% of the employed persons. But it is the subsidiary occupation of nearly 73% of those who have any subsidiary occupation. The average *per capita* land owned by families having agriculture as main occupation (*i.e.*, land per head of the families which has at least one member with agriculture as main occupation), is only 1·56 bigha, while the corresponding figure for families with agriculture as subsidiary occupation is only ·57 bigha. Of the former class of families, nearly 35% have no land at all or less than ·5 bigha *per capita*. This indicates the presence of a large number of landless labourers. 55·17% of the persons who have agriculture as the main occupation have no subsidiary occupation, while 21% work as day labourers. On the other hand, among those having agriculture as subsidiary occupation, 44% are day labourers, 22·6% are engaged in service and 28% in miscellaneous occupations.

The annual *per capita* income is only 125 rupees, or a little more than 10 rupees per head per month. This again is not the whole story,

nearly 61% of the families have less than Rs. 100 as per capita income, while less than 5% of the families have more than 200 rupees.

Unemployment

We find that the total number of the male employed formed about 76·5% of the total number of males in the village aged 14 or above. This may be taken as a rough estimate of the percentage of employment. The percentage of unemployed may be taken roughly as 23·5.

Sanitary and Health Conditions

95% of the families get their drinking water from public tube-wells. The rest use tanks. Nearly 95% have no latrines, only 3 families may be supposed to have proper sanitary arrangements for evacuation. Only 32% of the total population have recently been vaccinated against Small-pox, and only 9% have been innoculated against Cholera. None has been protected against Tuberculosis.

2. MAGRAHAT

This is the smallest village surveyed, containing 61 families with 341 persons, 176 of them males and the rest females.

Literacy

The literacy among males of all ages is 48·31%, and among females—7·06%. For all persons, the figure is only 28·67%. These figures perhaps need no comments. The figures for males and females in the school-going age (4-13) are only 41·58% and 20·05% respectively. So there has not been any substantial improvement recently.

Family Size

The average family size is 5·59. The village is so small that it would be rather misleading to speak of percentages. We note however, that nearly 56% of the families have less than 5 members. Only 5 families have more than 9 members.

Economic Condition

78 persons in all are employed, among them 7 females and 30 persons have more than one occupation. Nearly 59% are engaged in agriculture as their main occupation, 22% are day labourers. Only a

CENTRAL LIBRARY

few persons (forming 20% nearly) are engaged in other occupations. These two are also the only important subsidiary occupations, 78% of persons reporting agriculture as their main occupation have no subsidiary occupation, 62% are labourers. Thus the village consists predominantly of peasants and labourers.

The average land per capita of families having agriculture as main occupation is 3·07 bighas, a hugely inflated figure arising out of the presence of a few families having a comparatively large amount of land. 7 families have no land or less than ·5 bigha of land per head, while 9 families have more than 5 bighas. No family having agriculture as subsidiary occupation possess more than ·5 bigha of land per member.

The per capita annual income is only 110 rupees, showing how wretched the condition of predominantly agricultural villages are.

Unemployment

The total number of employed males form about 65% of the total number of males above 13. Hence the percentage of unemployment may be taken roughly as 35%.

Sanitary and Health Conditions

55 families draw their drinking water from public tube-wells. The rest use tanks. None of the families have latrines, 31·21% and 24·54% have taken recent protective measures against Small-pox and Cholera respectively. None has been protected against Tuberculosis.

3. CHAKDAHA

Chakdaha has a total population of 979 persons, 515 of them males and 464 females. There are 186 families [Table 1(*a*)].

Literacy

The percentages of literates both among males and females are rather small, the corresponding figures for the males and females being 48·93% and 31·47% respectively. Thus the discrepancy between the male and female figures is comparatively small. Literate females in the higher age group are also more numerous. The literacy figures for the age-group 4-13 is somewhat larger for the females than for the males (46·67 and 35·13 respectively). For the age-group 14-28, the figure for males is however much higher (65·32 and 39·41 respectively). The same holds for persons aged above 28.

CENTRAL LIBRARY

Family Size

The average family size is 5·32. The most often occurring family size is 4. Nearly 10% of the families are of size 1 or 2, while the percentage of families of size greater than 8 is a little above 10.

Economic Conditions

274 persons are employed, among them 19 are females, agriculture accounts for only 14·60% of the total. By far the largest category is ' miscellaneous ' which accounts for nearly 40% of total employed. 19·71%, 11·31% and 14·96% are engaged in services, business and labour respectively.

77 persons have more than one occupation, among them 7 females. Agriculture is the subsidiary occupation of nearly 52% of these, while a pretty large percentage, 18·19% are engaged in service as subsidiary occupation.

Among those who have agriculture as main occupation, 60% have no subsidiary occupation, 30% are day labourers. On the other hand of those having agriculture as subsidiary occupation 25% are labourers. 20% are engaged in business, 12·50% are in service. The rest fall under the category ' miscellaneous '.

Average land per head owned by families having agriculture as main occupation is 1·16 bigha. Nearly 42% of such families have no land or have less than ·5 bigha per capita, less than 14% have more than 2·5 bigha.

For families with agriculture as subsidiary occupation the average per capita land is only ·60 bigha. Nearly 64% of such families have either no land or less than ·5 bigha per head, while one family only has more than 2·5 bigha.

The per capita annual income is 182 rupees, 22% have less than 100 rupees. 31% have more than 200 rupees, while only 4 families have a per capita annual income greater than 500 rupees.

Unemployment

From Table 11 we find that we can take 17·7% as the rough percentage of unemployed.

Sanitary and Health Conditions

74·19% use public tube-wells, 2·69% the tanks, and the rest private wells for their drinking water.

CENTRAL LIBRARY

60·75% have no latrines. Only 16 families have proper sanitary arrangements for evacuation.

Protective measures against Small-pox and Cholera were taken by 70·87% and 45·96% respectively. 7·60% took the BCG injection as protection against Tuberculosis.

4. Kaigram

Kaigram has a population of 689 persons, 363 males and the rest females in 120 families.

Literacy

88%of all males and 35·89% of females are literates, the figure for the whole community being 49·05%. In this village also, the literacy figure for the females is higher than that for the males in the earliest age-group (56·71% and 51·28% respectively). The total female literacy however has been much deflated by the low figures for the other two age-groups. The male literacy for the above two age-groups are quite high, being 71·07% and 75·39% respectively. Thus the people here are getting more conscious of female education.

Family Size

The average family size is 5·74. 11% have 3 members or less. Only 5 families have more than 12 members. In most of the cases family size is 4.

Economic Conditions

164 persons, among them only 3 females are employed. 63 persons, all males having a subsidiary occupation. Agriculture is the main occupation of 38·41% and service of 25%. Business and daily labour account for 14·6% and 18·90%respectively. 58·73% of those who have a subsidiary occupation give it as agriculture, and nearly 16% as daily labour. Thus like almost all the villages surveyed, the village consists mainly of peasants and labourers. 71·4% of persons having agriculture as main occupation have no other secondary occupation, 11·11% are day labourers. Of those having agriculture as subsidiary occupation, a large percentage, 58·46%, have service as their main occupation, 24·33% of such persons have business as their main source of livelihood, only 16% are labourers.

CENTRAL LIBRARY

The average per capita land owned by families having agriculture as main occupation, is 2·16 bigha. But this figure has been much influenced by the 20·37% of families who have more than 5 bigha of land per capita. Nearly 32% have either no land or hold less than ·5 bigha per capita.

The average per capita land owned by families having agriculture as subsidiary occupation is 1·56 bigha, 10·34% have more than 5 bigha while more than 20% have ·5 bigha or less.

The presence of a substantial number of well-to-do people have raised the per capita annual income figure to 221 rupees. Only ten families, representing 9·8% of the total, have more than Rs. 500. On the other hand 38% of the families earn less than 100 rupees per head per year.

Unemployment

From Table 11 we find that roughly about 35% may be taken as unemployed.

Sanitary and Health Conditions

All families except one take their drinking water from tube-wells. Only 5 families have sanitary latrines, the rest use the fields.

85·49% and 80·27% respectively have taken preventive measures against Small-pox and Cholera. No one is protected against Tuberculosis.

5. Krishnarampur

Krishnarampur has a population of 4203 persons, among them 2238 are males and the rest females. There are 724 families (Table 1 (*a*)).

Literacy

The percentage of literates in the whole population is 35·43%. Among males it is 53·53% and among females, it is only 14·81%. The percentage of literates among females in the school-going age is only 27·46% while the corresponding figure for the males is 51·42%. Thus even now few females receive the benefit of education. The percentage of literates in the two other age groups are 63·42 and 64·35, while the corresponding figures for the females are 18·64 and 10·91.

Family Size

The average family size is 5·81. The most often occurring family is of size 5. 23% of the families have up to 3 members. 13% of the families have 10 or more members.

CALCU CENTR LIBRA

Economic Conditions

Altogether 1118 persons, including 51 females are employed. 187 persons, among them 5 females, have more than one occupation.

55·64% are engaged in agriculture as their main occupation, 11·90, 11·00 and 13·33 per cents. are engaged in business, service and daily labour respectively. Agriculture is the subsidiary occupation of 43·83% of persons having more than one occupation, while almost an equal per cent., *viz.*, 42·25, are engaged in daily labour as their subsidiary occupation. Thus this village is also predominantly agricultural. Among persons having agriculture as the main occupation, more than 83% had no other subsidiary occupation, and 12·22% are daily labourers. Among persons who reported agriculture as their subsidiary occupation, nearly 30% had service as main occupation, and 28% had business. Only 12% had daily labour as their main occupation.

Average per capita land owned by families having agriculture as main occupation is only ·47 bigha, more than 68% having no land or less than ·5 bigha per capita. The average is even smaller for those having agriculture as subsidiary occupation, it is only ·44 bigha. Nearly 74% of such families have no land.

The per capita annual income is only 129 rupees per year. The village is thus extremely poor, as is the case for most villages depending almost exclusively on agriculture. As a rough index of unemployment we may take 24·2%.

The schedules used here do not contain any query on sanitary or health conditions.

6. Dhulagurī

All the schedules used here were incompletely filled, the age, sex, and literacy figure being recorded for the head of the family only. This makes it impossible to draw up the first table.

Family Size

The average family-size is 5·95, about 10% of the families have one or two members, while a little above 10% of the families contain 10 or more members.

Economic Conditions

408 persons are employed, among them are 14 females. 31·1% of these have agriculture as the main occupation, 30·88% are day

CENTRAL LIBRARY

labourers, 12·75% and 9·31% are engaged in service and business respectively. 15·75% have been listed in the category ' miscellaneous occupation '.

77·78% of the 135 persons who have more than one occupation have reported agriculture as their subsidiary occupation. Business is the subsidiary ocupation of 9·63% and day labour for 7·41% of these persons.

Among those who have agriculture as their main occupation, 82·81% have no other occupation. 7·81% are labourers. On the other hand among those who reported agriculture as their subsidiary occupation, 40% were labourers, 20·75% were businessmen, and 13·33% had service as main occupation.

The average per capita land owned by families having agriculture as main occupation is ·77 bigha and the corresponding figure for families with agriculture as subsidiary is ·56 bigha. Nearly 53% of the first type of families have no land or less than ·5 bigha of land per head. The corresponding figure for the latter class of families is 56%. Only 2·58% of the first type of families had more than 2 bigha of per capita land, no family of the latter class had more than 2 bigha of land.

The per capita annual income is Rs. 128. Nearly 47% have less than Rs. 100 and only 3·42% have more than Rs. 300.

Sanitary and Health conditions

93% of the families get their drinking water from tube-wells, the rest from tanks. 94% have no latrines. Only 29·06% and 5·71% received recent protective measures against Small-pox and Cholera respectively.

7. Bawali

According to the schedules, Bawali contains 4034 persons, 2172 males and 1862 females, and 643 families.

Literacy

The literacy, considering all the persons is only 39·11%. For males alone it is 57·83%, and for females it is 17·29%. Thus female literacy is again very low, in comparison to males. The same tendency is noticeable for all the age groups. The percentage of literates in the three age groups are respectively, 44·92%, 78·08% and 68·52% for males and 19·89%, 28·18% and 10·88% for females. Thus even now few female children of school-going age attend school.

CENTRAL LIBRARY

Family Size

The families are, on the average, larger here, the average size of the family being 6·27. A contributory factor to this high average is the comparatively larger proportion of families of large size, 40 families representing 6·24 per cent., are of size greater than 12. The most frequent family size is 5. One member and two-member families account for nearly 11%. More than 43% are of size upto four, while 21% of the families have nine members or more.

Economic Condition

920 persons, among them 33 females, are engaged in remunerative occupations. 316 persons, including 13 females, have subsidiary occupations.

46·52% of the total employed have service as their main occupation, 15·98% agriculture, and 17·72% are day labourers. The rest are engaged in business or are listed under the head 'miscellaneous occupations'. Agriculture is the subsidiary occupation of 81·32% of the persons who have any subsidiary occupation. Daily labour accounts for a further 8·8 per cent. Among those who have agriculture as their main occupation, 83·82%, have no other occupation. Among those who have agriculture as a subsidiary occupation 56·81% hold service as main occupation, the other three categories each accounting for a little more than 14%.

Thus the village consists of a fair proportion of persons who hold service and thus earn a fixed salary. The category service must be regarded as rather vague however, as it included all kinds of service beginning from household servants to officers holding high position. The average per capita land owned by families having agriculture as main occupation is ·95 bigha, and for families having agriculture as subsidiary occupation, it is just above ·5 bigha. Nearly 40% of the former class has less than ·5 bigha per head, or no land at all, while the corresponding percentage for the latter class of families is as high as 66%. Only 5 families out of 115 having agriculture as main occupation have more than 3 bigha of land per capita, no family with agriculture as subsidiary occupation possess so much land.

The per capita average annual income is 145 rupees. Nearly 36% of the families earn less than 100 rupees per capita per year. While only 4·31% earn more than Rs. 350.

Indebtedness (Table 10 *a* and 10 *b*)

Only about 30% of the families are free from debt, the average per family debt being as high as Rs. 154. This is really staggering, when we note that an average family does not earn more than about 840 rupees per year. Nearly 9 per cent. of the families owe more than 500 rupees. The rates of interest are exhorbitant, going up to 300% per annum and more. Nearly 20 per cent. of the debt fetches an interest of 25 per cent., 36·98% of the money involved fetching between 51 to 75%. It should be remarked here that not all the loans which are entered under ' no interest ' are without profit to the money-lender. The lender often gets certain privileges from the borrower like free service and interest paid in kind, etc. This is perhaps an even worse form of usury.

Unemployment

From Table 11 we find that the rough percentage of unemployment is 34·5%.

Sanitary and Health Conditions

Nearly 70% get their drinking water from tanks, a very unsanitary state of affairs, the rest use public tube-wells. Nearly 38·3% have no latrines. 57·8% have kutcha latrines, which are not much better from the point of view of hygiene. The rest have either sanitary or at least pucca latrines.

IV. Comparative Study of Common Features

Literacy

The following table gives the percentage of literates, in all the villages taken together, for males, for females and for all persons in the different age groups :—

Age Group	*Male*	*Female*	*Combined*
4-13	47.37	19.08	32.67
14-28	70.20	24.62	48.55
above 28	65.25	15.34	41.07
All Ages	54.79	17.99	37.52

Thus the percentage of literates, considering all persons is 37·52, which is quite a low figure. Considering all the age groups, for males it is 54·79, for female only 17·99.

The combined table also shows that females are still backward in comparison to males. Fewer females of school-going age go to school in comparison to males. The situation has, however, shown a slight improvement since independence. While only 13·34% of the females above 28 are literate, a somewhat large per cent. (namely 19·08%) of the age group 4-13 are already literate though the last figure is somewhat deflated by the inclusion of extremely young children who have not yet started going to school. Literacy among adult males is more or less satisfactory. But many males of school-going age are yet unable to attend school. These results may be compared with the percentage of literacy for the rural population of West Bengal.

From 1951 Census reports (*vide* Census, paper No. 5, Government of India Publication, 1954), we get the following estimates of percentages of literacy for the rural population of India and West Bengal.

P. C. OF LITERATES

	Male	Female	Total
India	19.02	4.88	12.10
West Bengal ...	25.60	6.59	16.51

Thus almost all the villages surveyed by the Calcutta University students have much better percentages of literacy both for males and females.

It should be noted that the average family size for the different villages does not vary much, varying from 5·26 to 6·27. Combining the data from different centres, we obtain the average family size as 5·91. The percentage of families of size 2 or less than 2 is 10·46. Nearly 55% of all families are of size less than 5. Only about 17 per cent. of the families contain more than 8 members.

Economic Conditions

The per capita income obtained by combining the data received from all the centres is 143 rupees. Only 6·87% of the families have more than 300 rupees as their per capita annual income. More than 40% earn upto Rs. 100 per year per head.

The average amount of land owned by agricultural families with agriculture as main occupation is ·86 bigha per member of the family. 55% of the families have less than ·5 bigha of land per member. Only 9·19% have more than 2·5 bigha.

The average per capita land for families with agriculture as subsidiary occupation is ·58 bigha. Only 3·60 per cent. of the families have more than 2 bigha of land per head. Nearly 64% have upto ·5 bigha.

Unemployment

Combining the data from all centres, we find that there are 3631 males aged above 14 in all the villages, while the total number of males employed is 2610, which is 71·9% of the former figure. Thus about 30% are unemployed.

All the villages show almost uniform conditions of poverty, illiteracy and insanitation. It would be observed that the per capita income, per capita land, percentage of unemployed, etc. vary within comparatively narrow limits. Again, a large part of the discrepancy occurs due to the presence or absence of a few well-to-do families in the village. Apart from this, the bulk of the population live under almost the same conditions in all villages.

We also have noticed that a good proportion of single-member families consisted of helpless widows living alone, mainly depending on help from others or a little land of their own, for their living.

Availability of Medical Help

The number of medical practitioners, classified according to four categories (*viz.* Qualified Medical Men, Homoeopaths, *Kavirajas* and Quacks) in 5 villages, Alida, Magrahat, Kaigram, Chakdaha and Dhulagiri are given below :—

Name of village	Qualified Medical Men	Homoeopaths,	Kavirajas	Quacks	Total
Alida	... 0	0	0	1	1
Magrahat	... 2	1	2	1	6
Kaigram	... 1	5	0	0	9
Chakdaha	... 0	2	0	0	2
Dhulagiri	... 0	0	0	6	6

V. Conclusions

The poverty, the illiteracy, the land hunger, the insanitary conditions of living and the backwardness of the West Bengal villages have become almost proverbial. That they still persist after 10

CENTRAL LIBRARY

years of independence was perhaps not wholly unexpected. But the magnitude of these evils will come as a shock to many. This survey, in spite of its modest size and other limitations, has done a very important task by bringing home forcefully through measurable units, the cold fact that the vast majority of the people in West Bengal are still to reap the benefits of independence.

All the villages surveyed were situated outside the area served by the Community Development Projects and National Extension Service. They represent the condition in villages which are yet to receive help and encouragement from the National Government. They, however, represent the conditions typical of the vast majority of the villages in the state of West Bengal. It would be instructive to compare these results with the findings obtained from a survey of villages which have received the benefits of the C.D.P. and N.E.S. activities during the last three years. This will give an idea of the amount of useful work which can be done within a short period of time to raise the living standards of the people.

The importance of carrying out periodical surveys of this nature cannot be over-emphasised. In addition to bringing the students nearer to the people and giving them opportunities to obtain a responsible understanding of the problems of rural reconstruction and develop in them a realistic spirit of social service they perform the necessary task of making the public at large conscious of the real conditions of the villages. They also make the citizens conscious of the magnitude of the work that they have got to do and stress the necessity of extending willing co-operation to the efforts of the Government to eradicate these conditions and raise the living standards of the villagers.

ALIDA

Table No. 1(A)

Population According to Age-Group, Sex and Education.

AGE GROUP	Male			Female			Lit. Total	Non Lit. Total	Total
	Literates	Non Lit.	Total	Lit.	Non Lit.	Total			
0— 3 ..	0	46	46	0	47	47	0	93	93
4— 8 ..	18	32	50	11	54	65	29	86	115
9—13 ..	19	20	39	11	29	40	30	49	79
14—18 ..	17	16	33	5	26	31	22	42	64
19—28 ..	57	17	74	8	66	74	65	83	148
29—38 ..	25	16	41	0	43	43	25	59	84
39—48 ..	16	18	34	0	24	24	16	42	58
49—58 ..	10	10	20	0	15	15	10	25	35
Above 58 ..	10	9	19	0	27	27	10	36	46
TOTAL ..	172	184	356	35	331	366	207	515	722

Table 1(B)

Percentage of Literates for each Sex arranged in different Age-Groups

Age-Group	Male	Female	Persons
4 —13 ..	41.58	20.95	30.41
14 —28 ..	69.16	12.38	41.04
Above 28 ..	53.50	0	27.35
All Ages ..	48.31	7.06	28.67

MAGRAHAT

TABLE 1(A)

Population According to Age-Group, Sex and Education

AGE GROUP	Male			Female			Lit. Total	Non Lit. Total	Total
	Literates	Non Lit.	Total	Lit.	Non Lit.	Total			
0— 3 ..	0	17	17	0	15	15	0	32	32
4— 8 ..	8	25	33	2	25	27	10	50	60
9—13 ..	9	8	17	6	13	19	15	21	36
14—18 ..	15	6	21	3	12	15	18	18	36
19—28 ..	25	7	32	2	27	29	27	34	61
29—38 ..	18	7	25	1	18	19	19	25	44
39—48 ..	7	5	12	1	17	18	8	22	30
49—58 ..	3	5	8	0	9	9	3	14	17
Above 58 ..	5	6	11	0	14	14	5	20	25
TOTAL ..	90	86	176	15	150	165	105	236	341

TABLE 1(B)

Percentage of Literates for each Sex arranged in different Age-Groups

Age-Group	Male	Female	Persons
4—13 ..	34.00	17.39	26.04
14—28 ..	75.47	13.33	46.39
Above 28 ..	58.93	3.33	30.17
All Ages ..	51.14	9.09	30.79

KAIGRAM

TABLE 1(A)

Population According to Age-Group, Sex and Education

AGE GROUP	Male			Female			Lit. Total	Non Lit. Total	Total
	Lite-rates	Non Lit.	Total	Lit.	Non Lit.	Total			
0— 3 ..	0	38	38	0	31	31	0	69	69
4— 8 ..	18	26	44	14	22	36	32	48	80
9—13 ..	22	12	34	24	7	31	46	19	65
14—18 ..	23	11	34	22	21	43	45	32	77
19—28 ..	63	24	87	23	49	72	86	73	159
29—38 ..	44	11	55	10	28	38	54	39	93
39—48 ..	19	9	28	11	14	25	30	23	53
49—58 ..	15	8	23	8	21	29	23	29	52
Above 58 ..	17	3	20	5	16	21	22	19	41
TOTAL ..	221	142	363	117	209	326	338	351	689

TABLE 1(B)

Percentage of Literates for each Sex arranged in different Age-Groups

Age-Group	Male	Female	Persons
4—13 ..	51.28	56.71	53.79
14—28 ..	71.07	39.13	55.51
Above 28 ..	75.39	30.08	53.97
All Ages ..	60.88	35.89	49.05

CENTRAL LIBRARY

CHAKDAHA

TABLE I(A)

Population According to Age-Group Sex and Education

AGE GROUP	Male			Female			Lit. Total	Non Lit. Total	Total
	Literates	Non Lit.	Total	Lit.	Non Lit.	Total			
0— 3 ..	0	70	70	0	51	51	0	121	121
4— 8 ..	23	51	74	17	44	61	40	95	135
9—13 ..	40	21	61	22	28	50	62	49	111
14—18 ..	34	18	52	25	21	46	59	39	98
19—28 ..	47	25	72	29	62	91	76	87	163
29—38 ..	45	28	73	24	43	67	69	71	140
39—48 ..	29	24	53	16	20	36	45	44	89
49—58 ..	20	14	34	9	25	34	29	39	68
Above 58 ..	14	12	26	4	24	28	18	36	54
TOTAL ..	252	263	515	146	318	464	398	581	979

TABLE I(B)

Percentage of Literates for each Sex arranged in different Age-Groups

Age-Group	Male	Female	Persons
4—13 ..	46.67	35.13	41.46
14—28 ..	65.32	39.41	51.73
Above 28 ..	58.06	32.12	45.87
All Ages ..	48.93	31.47	40.64

CENTRAL LIBRARY

KRISHNARAMPUR

TABLE 1(A)

Population According to Age-Group, Sex and Education

AGE GROUP	Male			Female			Lit Total	Lit Total	Total
	Literates	Non Lit.	Total	Lit.	Non Lit.	Total			
0— 3 ..	2	248	250	1	230	231	3	478	481
4— 8. ..	130	234	364	53	226	279	183	460	643
9—13 ..	178	57	235	53	160	213	231	217	448
14—18. ..	171	91	262	56	170	226	227	261	488
19—28 ..	273	164	437	61	341	402	334	505	839
29—38 ..	177	100	277	33	200	233	210	300	510
39—48 ..	131	58	189	17	147	164	148	205	353
49—58 ..	73	39	112	13	102	115	86	141	227
Above 58 ..	63	49	112	4	98	102	67	147	214
TOTAL ..	1198	1040	2238	291	1674	1965	1489	2714	4203

TABLE 1(B)

Percentage of Literates for each Sex arranged in different Age-Groups

Age-Group	Male	Female	Persons
4—13 ..	51.42	27.46	37.94
14—28 ..	63.52	18.64	42.28
Above 28 ..	64.35	10.91	39.19
All Ages ..	53.53	14.81	35.43

CENTRAL LIBRARY

BAWALI

TABLE 1(B)

Population According to Age-Group, Sex and Education

AGE GROUP	Male			Female			Lit. Total	Non Lit. Total	Total
	Lite-rates	Non Lit.	Total	Lit.	Non Lit.	Total			
0— 3 ..	2	225	227	0	203	203	2	428	430
4— 8 ..	63	237	300	25	276	301	88	513	601
9—13 ..	202	88	290	80	147	227	282	235	517
14—18 ..	177	54	231	67	140	207	244	194	438
19—28 ..	318	85	403	86	250	336	404	335	739
29—38 ..	197	74	271	32	172	204	229	246	475
39—48.. ..	108	64	172	16	132	148	124	196	320
49—58 ..	112	42	154	9	87	96	121	129	250
Above 58 ..	77	47	124	7	133	140	84	180	264
TOTAL ..	1256	916	2172	322	1540	1862	1578	2456	4034

TABLE 1(B)

Percentage of Literates for each Sex arranged in different Age-Groups

Age-Group	Male	Female	Persons
4—13. ..	44.92	19.89	33.09
14—28 ..	78.08	28.18	55.06
Above 28 ..	68.52	10.88	42.63
All Ages ..	57.83	17.29	39.11

TABLE 2

Classification of families according to size

Name of Village	ALIDA		MAGRAHAT		CHAKDAHA		KAIGRAM		KRISHNA-RAMPUR		DHULAGIRI		BAWALI		ALL VILLAGES	
Family Size	No. of families	P.C.	No. of families	P.C.	No. of families	P.C.	No. of families	P.C.	No. of families	P.C.	No. of families	P.C.	No. of families	P.C.	No. of families	P.C. of families
1	2	1.64	4	6.56	7	3.76	2	1.67	13	1.80	3	1.10	17	2.64	48	2.25
2	15	12.30	5	8.20	12	6.45	11	9.16	60	8.32	23	8.42	49	7.62	175	8.21
3	9	7.38	5	8.20	21	11.29	17	14.17	95	13.17	39	14.28	73	11.35	259	12.17
4	18	14.75	8	13.12	45	24.19	21	17.50	121	16.78	37	13.55	91	14.15	341	16.02
5	25	20.49	13	21.31	28	15.06	19	15.83	125	17.33	44	16.12	102	15.86	356	16.72
6	15	12.30	11	18.03	24	12.90	15	12.50	94	13.03	34	12.45	69	10.73	262	12.31
7	14	11.47	4	6.56	14	7.53	10	8.33	70	9.71	22	8.06	58	9.02	192	9.02
8	5	4.10	2	3.28	16	8.60	6	5.00	33	4.58	23	8.42	48	7.46	133	6.25
9	4	3.28	4	6.56	3	1.61	4	3.33	35	4.85	11	4.03	45	7.00	106	4.98
10	2	1.64	1	1.64	9	4.84	6	5.00	20	2.77	11	4.03	23	3.58	72	3.38
11	3	2.46	1	1.64	3	1.61	2	1.67	13	1.80	9	3.30	15	2.33	46	2.16
12	3	2.46	1	1.64	1	.55	2	1.67	7	.97	4	1.47	13	2.02	31	1.46
Greater than 12	7	5.74	2	3.20	3	1.61	5	4.17	38	4.89	13	4.76	40	6.24	108	5.07
Total ..	122	..	61	..	186	..	120	..	724	..	273	..	643	..	2129	..
Average family size	5.92		5.59		5.26		5.74		5.81		5.95		6.27		5.91	

TABLE 3A

Classification of Persons According to Main Occupation

Main Occupation	ALIDA				MAGRAHAT				CHAKDAHA				KAIGRAM			
	Male	Female	Total	P.C.	Male	Female	Total	P.C.	Male	Female	Total	P.C.	Male	Female	Total	P.C.
Agriculture ..	27	2	29	15.94	41	5	46	58.97	37	3	40	14.60	63	0	63	38.41
Business ..	6	2	8	4.50	1	0	1	1.28	54	0	54	19.71	24	0	24	14.63
Service ..	36	3	39	21.43	4	0	4	5.13	31	0	31	11.31	41	0	41	25.00
Day Labourer ..	51	1	52	28.57	16	1	17	21.80	36	5	41	14.96	28	3	31	18.90
Miscellaneous ..	49	5	54	29.56	9	1	10	12.82	97	11	108	39.42	5	0	5	3.07
TOTAL ..	169	13	182	..	71	7	78	..	255	19	274	..	161	3	164	..

Main Occupation	KRISHNARAMPUR				DHULAGIRI				BAWALI			
	Male	Female	Total	P.C.	Male	Female	Total	P.C.	Male	Female	Total	P.C.
Agriculture ..	594	28	622	55.64	125	3	128	31.37	140	7	147	15.98
Business ..	123	10	133	11.90	38	0	38	9.31	74	1	75	8.15
Service ..	120	3	123	11.00	50	2	52	12.75	418	10	428	46.52
Day Labourer ..	141	8	149	13.33	120	6	126	30.88	156	7	163	17.72
Miscellaneous ..	89	2	91	8.14	61	3	64	15.65	99	8	107	11.63
TOTAL ..	1,067	51	1,118	..	394	14	408	..	887	33	920	..

TABLE 3B

Classification of Persons According to Subsidiary Occupation

Subsidiary Occupation	ALIDA				MAGRAHAT				CHAKDAHA				KAIGRAM			
	Male	Female	Total	P.C.	Male	Female	Total	P.C.	Male	Female	Total	P.C.	Male	Female	Total	P.C.
Agriculture ..	47	6	53	72.60	13	0	13	43.33	36	4	40	51.95	37	0	37	58.73
Business ..	3	0	3	4.11	2	0	2	6.67	5	0	5	6.49	8	0	8	12.70
Service ..	4	0	4	5.48	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	7.93
Day Labourer ..	7	0	7	9.59	3	0	3	10.00	11	3	14	18.19	10	0	10	15.87
Miscellaneous ..	5	1	6	8.22	10	2	12	40.00	18	0	18	23.37	3	0	3	4.76
TOTAL ..	66	7	73	..	28	2	30	..	70	7	77	..	63	..	63	..

Subsidiary Occupation	KRISHNARAMPUR				DHULAGIRI				BAWALI			
	Male	Female	Total	P.C.	Male	Female	Total	P.C.	Male	Female	Total	P.C.
Agriculture —	80	2	82	43.85	103	2	105	77.78	251	6	257	81.32
Business ..	17	0	17	9.09	13	0	13	9.63	6	0	6	1.90
Service ..	3	0	3	1.60	0	0	0	0	7	2	9	2.85
Day Labourer ..	76	3	79	42.25	9	1	10	7.41	28	0	28	8.87
Miscellaneous ..	6	0	6	3.21	6	1	7	5.19	11	5	16	5.06
TOTAL ..	182	5	187	..	131	4	135	..	303	13	316	..

TABLE 4A

Subsidiary Occupation of Persons having Agriculture as Main Occupation

Subsidiary Occupation	ALIDA		MAGRAHAT		CHAKDAHA		KAIGRAM		KRISNARAM-PUR		DHULAGIRI		BAWALI	
	No. of Persons	P.C.	No. of Persons	P.C.	No. of Persons	P.C.	No. of Persons	P.C.	No. of Persons	P.C.	No. of Persons	P.C.	No. of Persons	P.C.
None ..	16	55.17	36	78.26	24	60.00	45	71.43	520	83.60	106	82.81	207	83.82
Day Labourer ..	6	20.68	3	6.51	12	30.00	7	11.11	76	12.22	10	7.81	23	9.31
Business ..	0	00.00	2	4.35	1	2.50	6	9.52	17	2.73	8	6.25	3	1.21
Service ..	4	13.79	0	0	0	0	3	4.76	3	1.45	0	0	6	2.42
Miscellaneous ..	3	10.34	5	10.88	3	7.50	2	3.17	6		4	3.13	8	3.24
TOTAL ..	29	..	46	..	40	..	63	..	622	..	128	..	247	..

TABLE 4B

Main Occupation of Persons having Agriculture as Subsidiary Occupation

Main Occupation	ALIDA		MAGRAHAT		CHAKDAHA		KAIGRAM		KRISHNARAM-PUR		DHULAGIRI		BAWALI	
	No. of Persons	P.C.	No. of Persons	P.C.	No. of Persons	P.C.	No. of Persons	P.C.	No. of Persons	P.C.	No. of Persons	P.C.	No. of Persons	P.C.
Day Labour ..	23	43.39	8	61.53	10	25.00	6	16.22	10	12.20	42	40.00	37	14.39
Business ..	3	5.67	0	0	8	20.00	9	24.33	23	28.04	22	20.95	36	14.01
Service ..	12	22.64	2	15.38	5	12.50	22	59.46	24	29.27	14	13.33	146	56.81
Miscellaneous ..	15	28.30	3	23.09	17	42.50	0	0	25	30.49	27	25.71	38	14.79
TOTAL ..	53	..	13	..	40	..	37	..	82	..	105	..	257	..

TABLE 5A

Classification of Families having Agriculture as Main Occupation According to Land Owned Per Capita

Per Capita Land Owned	ALIDA		MAGRAHAT		CHAKDAHA		KAIGRAM		KRISHNA-RAMPUR		DHULA-GIRI		BAWALI		ALL VILLAGES	
	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. o Famis.	P.C.
No Land	5	19.23	4	10.53	12	41.38	10	18.51	97	22.72	23	31.51	11	9.56	162	21.26
Upto .5 Bigha	4	15.38	3	7.89	2	6.89	7	12.96	197	46.14	16	21.92	35	30.43	264	34.64
.51 to 1.00 „	5	19.23	5	13.16	5	17.24	6	11.11	78	18.27	16	21.92	31	26.95	146	19.16
1.01 to 1.50 „	3	11.53	2	5.27	4	13.79	5	9.25	32	7.49	6	8.22	15	13.91	68	8.92
1.50 to 2.00 „	4	15.38	2	5.27	1	3.45	2	3.70	12	2.81	4	5.48	6	5.21	31	4.07
2.01 to 2.50 „	1	3.84	4	10.53	1	3.45	3	5.56	5	..	2	..	5	4.34	21	2.76
2.51 to 3.00 „	2	7.69	0	0.00	0	0	3	5.56	1	..	2	..	3	2.60	11	..
3.01 to 3.50 „	0	0	1	2.64	1	3.45	1	1.85	2	2.58	1	10.96	3	2.60	9	..
3.51 to 4.00 „	0	0	5	13.16	0	0	3	5.56	2	..	2	..	2	1.73	14	9.18
4.01 to 4.50 „	0	0	1	2.64	0	0	1	1.85	0	..	0	..	1	.86	3	..
4.51 to 5.00 „	1	3.84	2	5.27	2	6.90	2	3.70	0	..	0	..	0	0	7	..
Above 5 Bighas	1	3.84	9	23.68	1	3.49	11	20.37	1	..	1	..	2	1.73	26	..
TOTAL ..	26	..	38	..	29	..	54	..	427	..	73	..	115	..	762	..
Average Per Capita Land Owned.	1.56 Bigha		3.07 Bigha		1.16 Bigha		2.16 Bigha		.47 Bigha		.77 Bigha		.95 Bigha		.86 Bigha	

TABLE 5B

Classification of Families having Agriculture as Subsidiary Occupation According to Land Owned Per Capita

Per Capita Land Owned	ALIDA		MAGRAHAT		CHAKDAHA		KAIGRAM		KRISHNA-RAMPUR		DHULA-GIRI		BAWALI		ALL VILLAGES	
	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. of Famis.	P.C.
No Land	7	14.00	5	41.67	12	30.76	1	3.45	7	5.88	1	1.10	7	2.88	40	6.86
Up to .5 Bigha	24	48.00	7	58.33	13	33.33	5	17.24	81	68.07	50	54.95	154	63.37	334	57.28
.51 to 1.00 „	13	26.00	..	..	6	15.38	4	13.79	22	18.48	28	30.76	50	20.57	123	21.10
1.01 to 1.50 „	1	2.00	..	..	3	7.69	4	13.79	4	7.56	7	7.69	18	7.40	37	6.34
1.51 to 2.00 „	2	4.00	..	..	2	5.12	5	17.24	3	..	5	5.49	11	4.52	28	4.80
2.01 to 2.50 „	1	2.00	..	..	2	5.12	1	3.45	1	..	..	..	3	1.23	8	..
2.50 to 3.00 „	2	4.00	..	..	0	0	1	3.45	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
3.01 to 3.50 „	..	..	..	..	0	0	2	6.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3.60
3.51 to 4.00 „	..	..	..	..	1	2.56	1	3.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
4.00 to 4.51 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
4.51 to 5.00 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Above 5 Bighas	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10.34	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
TOTAL ..	50	..	12	..	39	..	29	..	119	..	91	..	243	..	583	..
Average per Capita Land Owned.	.57 Bigha		.15 Bigha		.60 Bigha		1.56 Bigha		.44 Bigha		.56 Bigha		.51 Bigha		.58 Bigha	

Table No. 6

Classification of Families According to Annual Income Per Capita

Income Range.	ALIDA		MAGRAHAT		CHAKDAHA		KAIGRAM		KRISH-NARAMPUR		DHULAGIRI		BAWALI		ALL CENTRES	
	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. of Famis.	P.C.
Up to Rs. 50:-	18	15.00	10	17.54	3	1.65	14	13.73	120	19.08	38	14.45	88	14.05	291	14.70
Rs. 51 „ 100:-	38	31.67	25	43.86	38	20.88	25	24.51	162	25.76	84	31.94	140	22.36	512	25.87
Rs. 101 „ 150:-	27	22.50	13	22.81	56	30.77	12	11.76	144	22.89	63	23.95	149	23.80	464	23.45
Rs. 151 „ 200:-	14	11.67	6	10.53	28	15.38	11	10.78	97	15.42	30	11.41	111	17.73	297	15.01
Rs. 201 „ 250:-	14	11.67	0		23	12.63	6	5.88	44	7.00	19	7.22	61	9.74	167	8.44
Rs. 251 „ 300:-	6	5.00	0		15	8.24	11	10.78	25	3.97	20	7.60	35	5.59	112	5.66
Rs. 301 „ 350:-	1	.83	1	5.27	3	1.65	6	5.88	12	1.91	2		15	2.40	40	
Rs. 351 „ 400:-	..	..	1		6	3.30	3	2.99	13	2.07	4	3.42	7		34	
Rs. 401 „ 450:-	..	..	0		4	2.20	2	1.96	2		1		8	4.31	17	6.87
Rs. 451 „ 500:-	..	..	0		2	1.10	2	1.96	2	1.91	2		3		11	
Above Rs. 500:-	2	1.67	1		4	2.20	10	9.80	8		..		9		34	
TOTAL ..	120	..	57	..	182	..	102	..	629	..	263	..	626	..	1979	..
Average Per Capita Annual Income.	Rs. 125		Rs. 111		Rs. 182		Rs. 221		Rs. 130		Rs. 128		Rs. 145		Rs. 143	

TABLE No. 7

Classification of Families According to Source of During Water

Source of Drinking Water	ALIDA		MAGRAHAT		CHAKDAHA		KAIGRAM		DHULAGIRI		BAWALI	
	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. of Famis.	P.C.
Tube Well	84	74.33	55	94.82	138	74.19	119	..	254	93.04	193	30.16
Pucca Well	..	..	..	..	24	12.90	..	..	1	..	..	..
Kancha Well	..	..	..	..	19	10.22	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanks	29	25.67	3	5.18	5	2.69	1	..	18	6.59	447	69.84
TOTAL	113	..	58	..	186	..	120	..	273	..	640	..

TABLE No. 8

Classification of Families According to Arrangement for Evacuation

Type of Latrine.	ALIDA		MAGRAHAT		CHAKDAHA		KAIGRAM		DHULAGIRI		BAWALI	
	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. of Famis.	P.C.	No. of Famis.	P.C.
Sanitary ..					4		5		2		11	3.91
Pucca ..	1				10				10		14	
Kancha ..	1				8				5		370	57.81
Pucca Well ..	2				2							
Kancha Well ..					30							
Temporary ..	2				16							
Open Air ..	107	94.69	58	100.00	113	60.75	113	95.76	256	93.77	245	38.28
Total ..	113		58		183		118		273		640	

TABLE No. 9

No. & P.C. of Persons protected against certain infectious diseases

Name of Diseases	ALIDA			MAGRAHAT			CHAKDAHA		
	No. of persons protected	No. of persons unprotected	P.C. protected	No. of persons protected	No. of persons unprotected	P.C. protected	No. of persons protected	No. of persons unprotected	P.C. protected
Small Pox ..	232	490	32.13	103	227	31.21	692	287	70.68
Cholera ..	63	659	8.72	81	249	24.54	450	529	45.96
T. B. ..	2	720	.27	0	330	0	75	904	7.66
Dysentery ..	0	722	0	0	330	0	6	973	

TABLE No. 9 (Contd.)

Name of Disease	KAIGRAM			DHULAGIRI		
	No. of persons protected	No. of persons unprotected	P.C. protected	No. of persons protected	No. of persons unprotected	P.C. protected
Small Pox ..	589	100	85.49	472	1152	23.06
Cholera ..	553	136	80.27	96	1528	5.91
T. B. ..	0			6	1618	
Dysentery ..	0			13	1611	

CENTRAL LIBRARY

TABLE 10A

BAWALI—*Classification of Families According to Debt.*

Amount of Debt.	No. of Families	P. C. of Families
No Debt.	192	29.91
Up to Rs. 50	59	9.19
Rs. 51-100	75	11.68
Rs. 101-150	54	8.41
Rs. 151-200	76	11.84
Rs. 201-250	28	4.36
Rs. 251-300	47	7.32
Rs. 301-400	29	4.52
Rs. 401-500	25	3.89
Above Rs. 500	57	8.87

Average per family debt—Rs. 154.4

TABLE 10B

BAWALI—*Classification of Debts According to Interest*

Interest Per Cent	Money Involved (in Rs.)	P. C. of Total
No Interest	13,086	9.92
Up to 10%	12,609	9.56
11%-25%	11,285	8.55
26%-50%	23,445	17.77
51%-75%	48,777	36.98
76%-100%	2,250	1.71
101%-150%	13,705	10.39
151%-200%	100	..
201%-300%	2,560	1.94
Above 300%	4,109	3.11

TABLE 11

Percentage of males Employed to males aged above 13 *in different villages.*

Name of village	Total No. of males above 13	No. of males Employed	Percentage of males employed to total No. of males above 13	Percentage of Unemployed (approximately).
Alida ..	221	169	76.5	23.5
Magrahat ..	109	71	65.1	34.9
Kaigram ..	247	161	65.2	34.8
Chakdaha ..	310	255	82.3	17.7
Krishnarampur ..	1,389	1,067	76.8	23.2
Bawali ..	1,355	887	65.5	34.5
All Villages ..	3,631	2,610	71.9	28.1

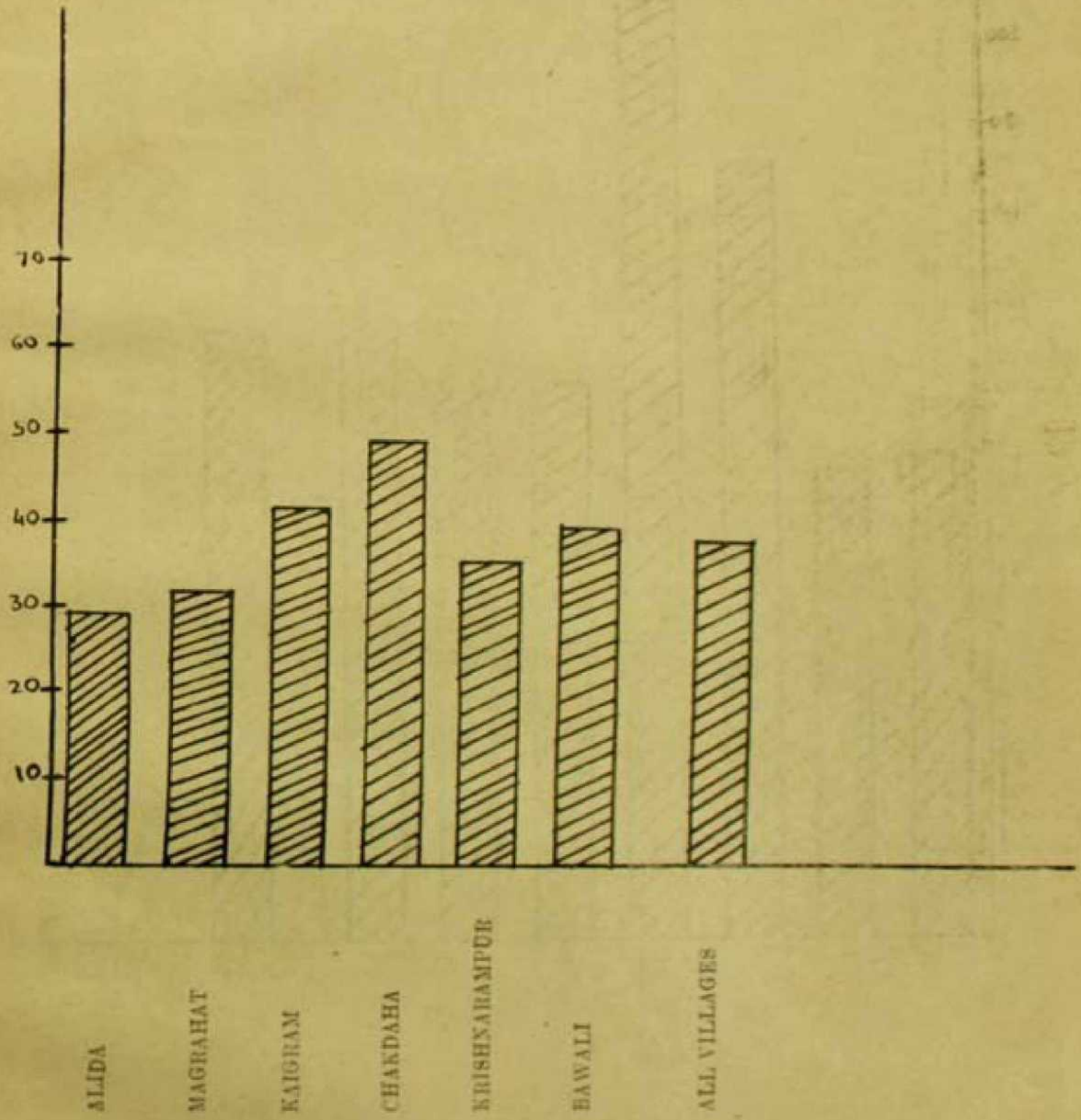


Figure 1 : Comparison of Literacy in Different Centres.

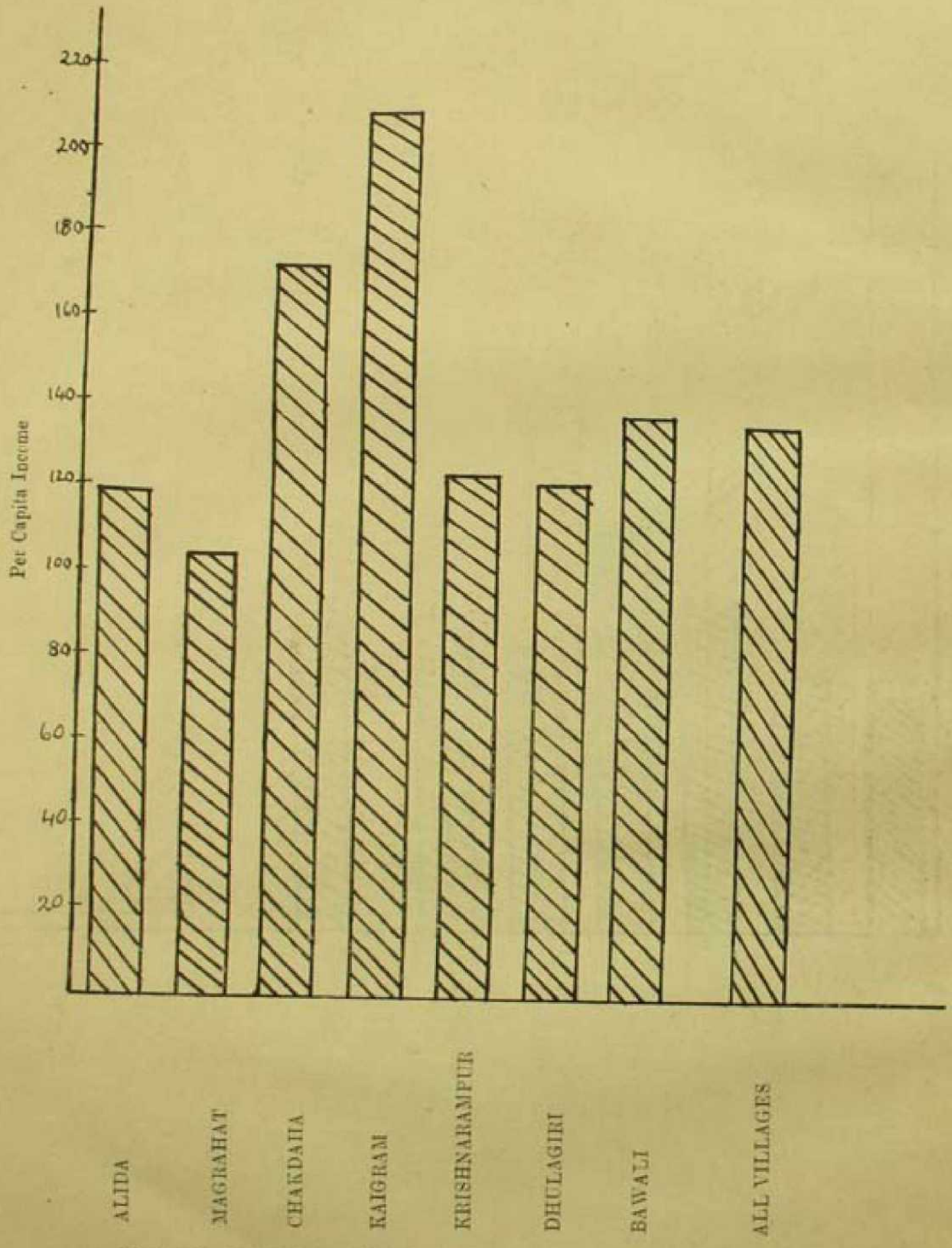


Figure 2: Comparison of Per Capita Annual Income in Different Villages.

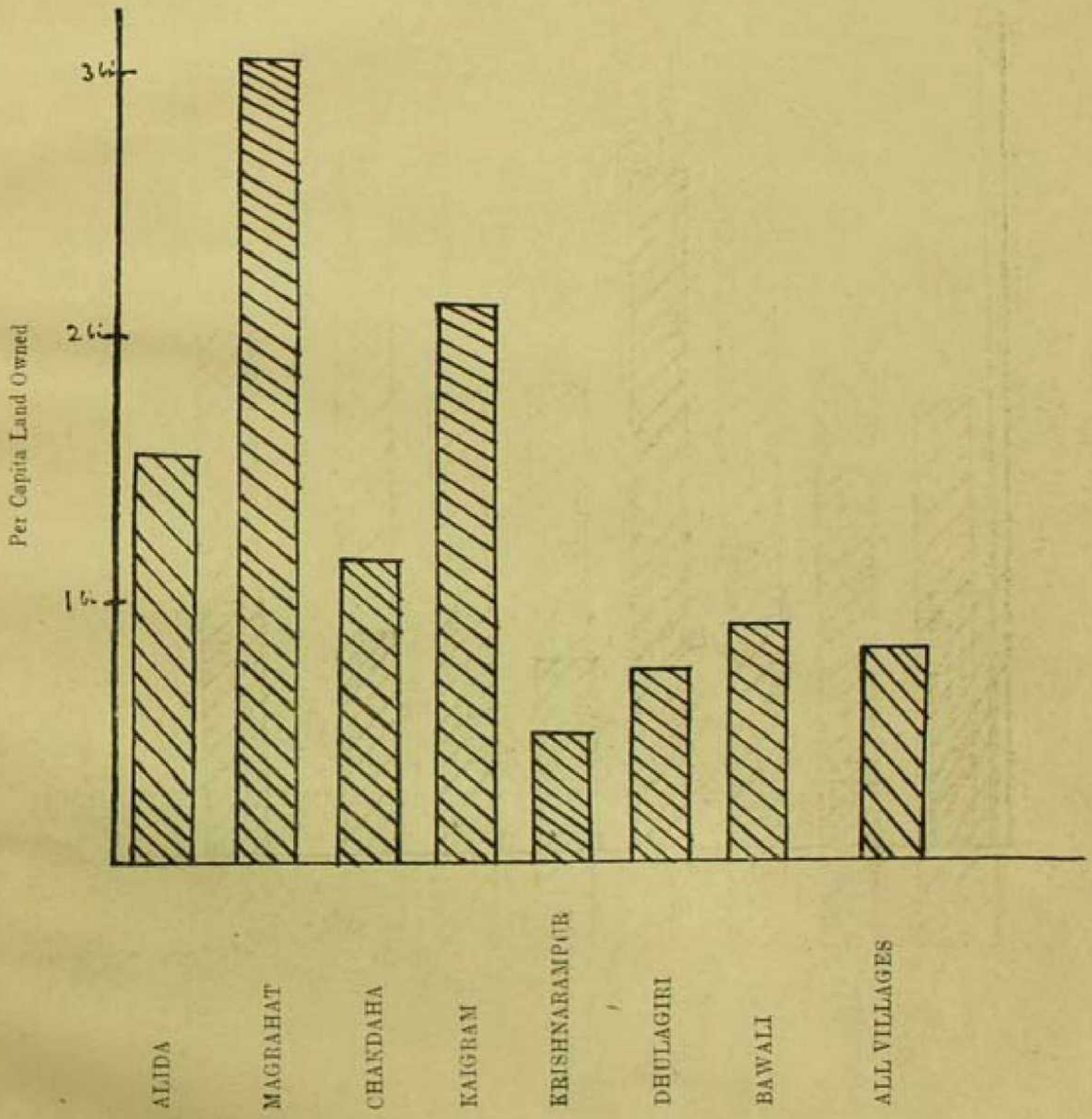


Figure 3 : Per Capita Land Owned by Families which have Agriculture as Main Occupation.

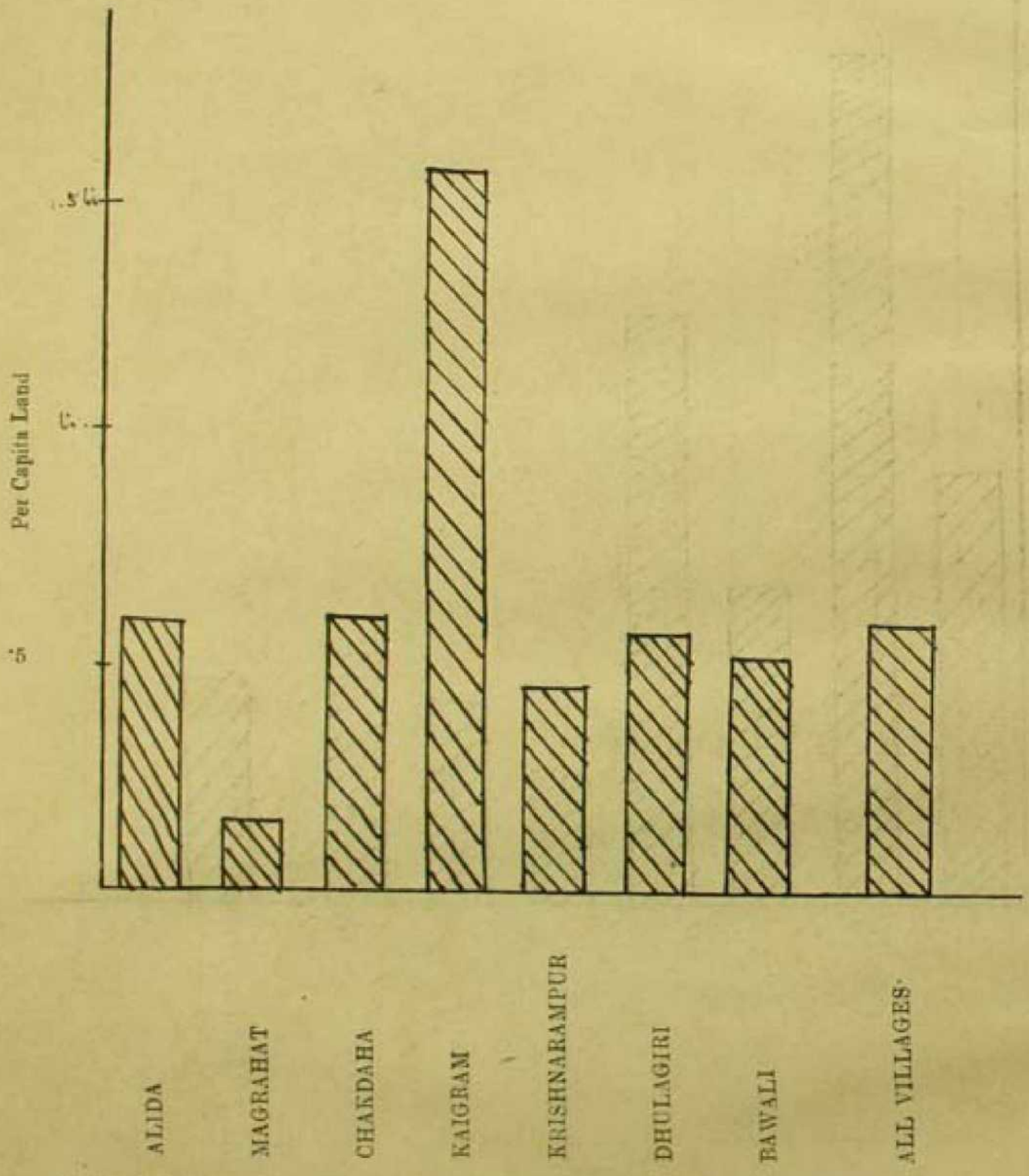


Figure 4 : Per Capita Land Owned by Families having Agriculture as Subsidiary Occupation.

CENTRAL LIBRARY

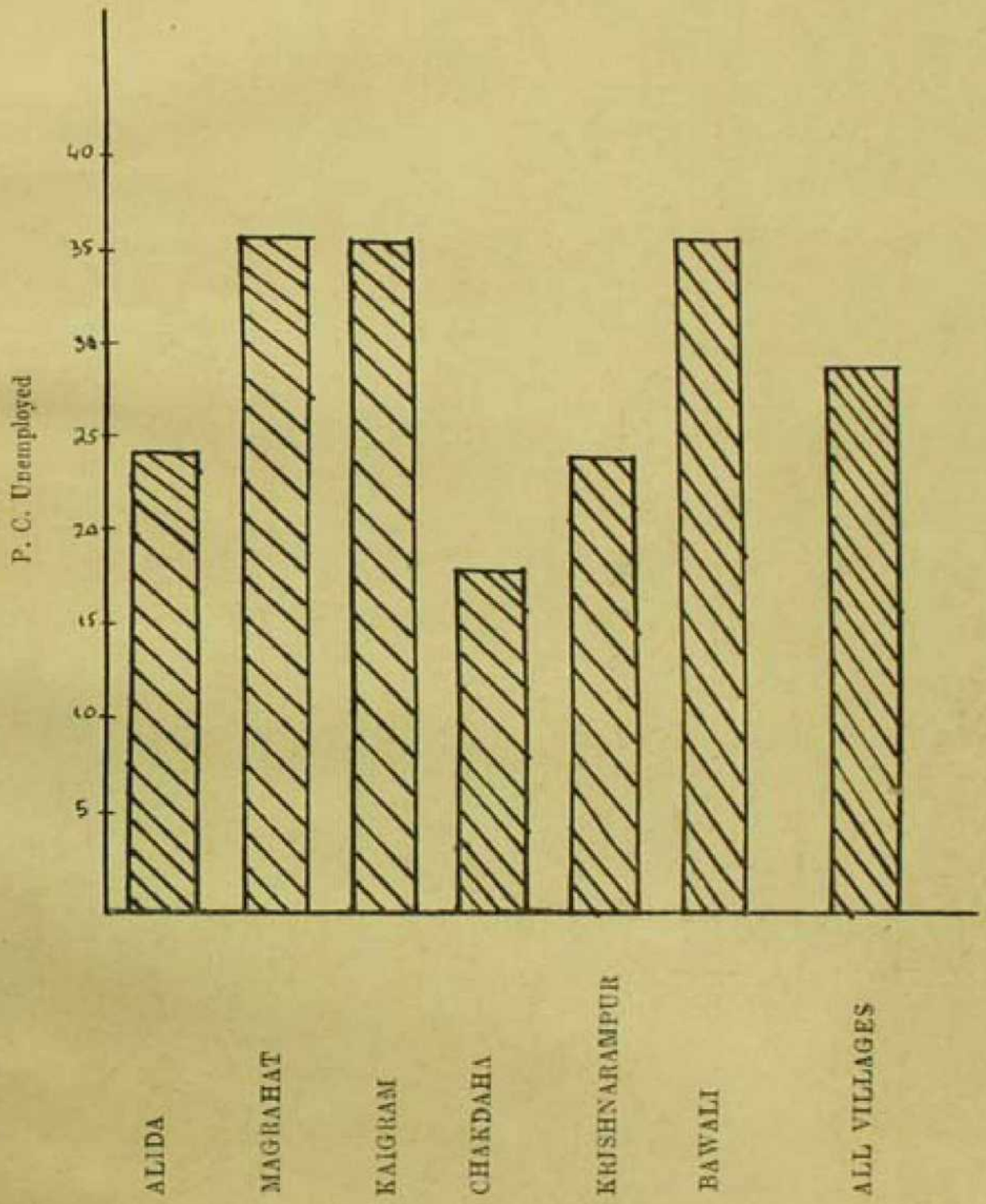


Figure 5 :- Rough Upper Estimate of Percentage of Unemployed in Different Villages.

7-5-57